The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1146 — MASSILLON, OHIO, DECEMBER 21, 1893 — XXXII—NO. 37.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S Hunt, President; C Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register

Trains leave and depart on Standard ten minutes slower than city time,

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING.

SOUTH.

No. 41 (goes to Bellaire)	6 30 a.
No. 35 (goes to Wheeling)	10:21 a
No. 37 do do	3 58 p m
No. 39 (goes to Uhrichsville)	7 59 p.

NORTH.

No. 24	6:55 a. m
No. 36	11:56 a. m
No. 38	5:27 p. m
No. 42 arrives at	8:20 p. m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.

No. 1, Daily	8:30 a. m
No. 5	1:05 p. m
No. 7, Stops here	6:40 p. m
No. 11, Sunday only	6:50 p. m

GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.

No. 4	8:35 a. m
No. 6	12:32 p. m
No. 8, Daily	5:45 p. m
No. 12, Sunday only	10:30 a. m

P., Ft. W. & C.

East.	West.
4:12 a. m	9:22 a. m.
7:30 a. m.,	10:31 a. m.,
12:45 p m.	5:48 p. m.
1:46 p. m.	9:11 p m.
9:08 p. m.	

Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R. R.

In effect Dec. 3, 1893.

NORTH SOUTH.

No. 35, Exp...9:28 a. m. No. 2 Exp...10 55 a. m.
" 27, Exp...4:15 a. m. " 38 Exp...5:27 p. m.
" 3, Exp...3:12 p. m. " 28, Exp...10:42 p. m.
" 7, Exp...8:38 p. m. " 8, Exp...7:20 a. m

Train 5 (Cleveland Express) leaves Orrville at 7:15 a. m., (connecting with P. Ft. W. & No. 10 from the West), Akron 8:14 a. m., arriving at Cleveland 9:50 a. m. No. 4 returning leaves Cleveland at 3:25 p. m., arriving Akron 5:05 p. m., Orrville at 5:55 p. m., making direct connection with P., F. W. & C. R. for Wooster Shreve and all points west. Trains 27, 28, 2 and 3 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 27 and 28 have through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland, Akron and Cincinnati.

Chas. H. Rockwell, Gen. Pass. Agt
L. R. Brockenbrough, Traffic Manager.

CLEVELAND CANTON & SOUTHERN R.

GOING NORTH

Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. 6:25 a. Leave Canton at 7:25 a. m., arrive at Cleveland 9:35 a m. Leave Massillon via C. M. E Ry., 8:30 a. m., leave Canton at 10:00 a. m., arrive at Cleveland at 12 noon. Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. at 2:30 p. m., leave Canton at 4:19 p. m., arrive Cleveland 6:10 p. m

GOING SOUTH

Leave Cleveland at 7:00 a. m., arrive at Canton 9:03 a. m., arrive at Massillon at 10:25 a m. via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland at 3:00 p. m., arrive at Canton at 5:00 p. m., Massillon at 6:25 p. m., via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland at 6:30 p. m., arrive at Canton 8:20 p. m. arrive at Massillon at 9:25 p. m., via C. M. E Ry.

Single and round trip tickets for Cleveland have been placed on sale at Bahney-Spalding Co.'s, 20 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC RAILWA

Cars depart on standard time.

Regular trains between Massillon and Canton leave from city park hourly. 5:30 o'clock a. m. to 10:30 o'clock p. m. Trains returning leave from the public square, Canton, on the half hours, from 5:30 o'clock a. m. until 10:30 p. m.

F. H. KILLINGER,
General Agent,
Massillon, O.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Corns Sr., late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 15th day of November, 1893.
JAMES C. CORNS,
Administrator.

Notice.

Mary Joy, residing at Gowen, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, will take notice that on the 18th day of December, 1893, Emanuel Joy filed his petition in the court of Common Pleas, of Stark County, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said Mary Joy on the ground of adultery. Said cause will be for hearing after the 3rd day of February, 1894.
EMANUEL JOY.
By Willison & Day his Attorney.
December 18th, 1893.

WILSON'S TARIFF BILL

It Is Now Before the House For Action.

A LONG MAJORITY REPORT GIVEN.

The Chairman Explains the Provisions of the New Measure—Tariff Legislation Reviewed—Changes in the Glass, Iron, Steel and Tin Schedules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The majority report accompanying the Wilson tariff bill, which has been reported to the house, says:

The American people, after the fullest and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightly decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and grievously unjust in operation. They have decided, as free men must always decide, that the power of taxation has no lawful or constitutional exercise except for providing revenue for the support of the government. Every departure from this principle is a departure from the fundamental principles of free institutions and inevitably works out a gross inequality in the citizenship of a country.

The bill on which the committee has expended much patient and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people. It no more professes to be purged of all protection than to be free of all error in its complex and manifold details.

The report then reviews the history of tariff legislation, and quotes the language of early protectionists for the purpose of showing that their principles were not identified with a high tariff policy. The report further argues that protection has shown itself a failure. It throws business out of its natural channels into artificial channels, where there must always be fluctuation and uncertainty, and it makes a tariff system the football of party politics and the stability of large business interests the stake of every popular election.

The report then declares: The history of American industry shows that during no other period has there been a more healthy and rapid development of our manufacturing industry than during the 15 years of low tariff from 1846 to 1861, nor a more healthy and harmonious growth of agriculture and all the other industries of the country.

Upon the larger sizes of plate glass we have made a reduction of about one-third. In the iron and steel schedule, beginning with free ore and a duty of 21 1-2 per cent on pig iron, we have reported a scale of duties considerably below those of the existing law, graduated according to the degree of manufacture, which should bring benefit to the consumer without calling for any halt in the imperial progress of that great industry in our country.

The duty upon steel rails has been put at 25 per centum, which, according to the reports of our department of labor, quite compensates for all difference in the cost of production in this country and abroad. There seems to be an authentic report that the pool of American railmakers, which, under the shelter of the present duty of $13.44 per ton, has kept up prices to the American consumer far beyond the cost of production and legitimate profits, has been reorganized to continue the regulation of their prices above the proper market rates.

As all shippers, and especially American shippers, are vitally interested in the cost of transportation, rates of duty upon steel rails should be adjusted so as to protect them from monopoly prices and monopoly combinations.

Upon tin plate the duty has been gauged with reference to the revenue it will bring into the treasury, and the difference between this duty and that upon the black plate has been lessened with a view to discourage what may not unjustly be called the bogus industry of making American tin plate by the mere dipping in this country of the imported black plate.

In the sugar schedule, we should have preferred to wipe out at a single legislative stroke the existing bounty system. We believe it to be contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and can conceive of no circumstances under which we should have advocated or approved its introduction into our laws. We have found it existing there as we find it virtually existing in every other schedule of the tariff, and dealing with it in this more open and offensive form, as we have dealt with other schedules where large property interests are at stake, we have reported a provision for its repeal by such stages as shall gradually obliterate it from our laws, while permitting those who have invented large means under the expectation of its continuance, reasonable time in which they may prepare to take their stand with the other industries of the country.

Duties upon imported tobacco leaf suitable for cigar wrappers, which were enormously advanced by the act of 1890, have been placed at such figures as, after careful investigation, were deemed likely to produce most revenues to the treasury, but this object has alone decided the rates. The amount is so high that no domestic producer need complain that there is not enough protection, and to spare, for his product.

Baggagemen to Be Discharged.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—It is announced that a number of discharges will be made within a few days among the employes in the baggage department at the Union station. The number has not yet been decided upon. Their discharge is in pursuance of the recent order of President Roberts that retrenchment in expenses must be made in every quarter.

Echo of the Roanoke Riot.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 20.—Mayor Trout has reduced to the ranks Sergeant of Police A. H. Griffith, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer during the riot of September.

VICTIMS OF ROBBERS.

An Aged Couple Found Murdered in Their Home.

WINCHESTER, O., Dec. 20.—L. P. Ryan and wife, aged 81 and 75 respectively were found dead at their home a mile and a half from the town.

It was apparent they had been murdered by robbers, though they had little to tempt burglars.

Strange Spectacle in the Sky.

FINDLAY, O., Dec. 20.—This city is much excited over a strange and remarkable phenomenon. Almost due west in the sky appeared a column of intense light reaching almost to the zenith. It stood out in dazzling brilliancy against the dark sky. The column extended from a mass of flickering light at the horizon, from which occasional sparks or meteors would seem to shoot out. The base began to disappear in about 30 minutes and the top of the column was the last to fade away. It being in the sky due west would seem to prevent its being an aurora borealis, though no doubt it was from some such cause.

Guard Speckman Still Missing.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 20.—Nothing has been learned of the whereabouts of John Speckman, the missing penitentiary guard, who disappeared Friday, although the search was stimulated by an offer of a reward of $50 subscribed by Speckman's fellow-guards. Speckman was never known to drink to excess, and it is the opinion of his family and friends that he has either wandered away in a fit of mental aberration induced by his recent injury, or that he has met with foul play at the hands of thugs.

Damage by Fire.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., Dec. 20.—Fire broke out in the basement of the Worthington block, just under the postoffice, and in a few moments the entire basement was in flames. By the prompt action of the fire department however the building was saved. The large drygoods stock of the Buffalo store, owned by John Urquart, was considerably damaged. Mr. Urquart estimating his loss at $3,000. The damage to the postoffice was slight.

McDonald Must Stand Trial.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 20.—The motion to quash the indictment pending against ex-Inspector of Workshops and Factories W. Z. McDonald was overruled by Judge Badger, who held that while he entertained some doubts as to the the validity of the indictments, he did not feel justified in sustaining the motion. The defense announced its purpose to file a demurrer to each indictment, and it is probable that the cases will go over until next term.

Fannie B. Ward's Daughter Sued.

RAVENNA, O., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Nellie Ward Jex, wedded a month ago to a Kent doctor, and daughter of Fannie B. Ward, the well-known newspaper correspondent from South America, has been sued for $5,000. It is alleged in the petition that Nellie alienated the affections of Ella Selleck's husband by her wiles and importunities, that they have been unduly intimate, and that all this has caused the plaintiff much pain in body and mind.

Salmon's Assailant Unknown.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 20.—The assailant of Jesse B. Salmon, the wealthy real estate owner of this city, has not yet been apprehended. He was found lying in a ditch near the Riverside furnace in a partially benumbed condition. His elegant gold watch and considerable money had been taken from him by whoever committed the assault

Don't Want a Colored Man.

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 20.—Fred J. Grant, recent minister to Bolivia, who is the guest of his father here, en route to resume the editorship of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, says that the government officials there do not relish the appointment of a colored man, Mr. Taylor, whose name was submitted to the senate by Cleveland as minister.

A Fire at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 20.—Fire broke out in the shoe factory of Moon, Miller & Loch, on Warren street, causing a loss on building of $500, and damage to stock of the shoe company and of the George K. Smith Electrical company aggregating $7,000. Fully insured.

Innocent but Plead Guilty.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Dec. 20.—John Roseney pleaded guilty to pocket picking, and was sentenced to 15 months in the penitentiary. He said he was innocent of the crime, but could not prove it; consequently he threw himself on the mercy of the court.

The Sheriff Takes Charge.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—A sheriff's keeper has been placed in charge of the John H. Schneider brewery on a levy to secure a note for $40,000. Mr. Schneider's total liabilities are little more than this and his estimated assets are about $160,000.

A State Employe Dead.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 20.—John Huston, who for some years was an efficient clerk in the office of the board of state charities, died of consumption, aged 23 years. His remains were removed to his former home at Uhrichsville.

A Populist Leader Assigns.

POMEROY, O., Dec. 20.—David C. Smith, Populist candidate for Ohio legislature last fall, has assigned with heavy liabilities. He was the owner of a large flouring mill and much real estate.

Wellston's Marhal Dead.

COALTON, O., Dec. 20.—Stephen B. Edwards, the marshal of Wellston, well known throughout Southern Ohio, died at that place of consumption.

Pardoned by Governor Pattison.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 20.—The governor has granted pardons to Burt Kightlinger and Willoughby Simmons, convicted of larceny in Warren county.

Will Open Offices.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The American Bi-Metallic league has announced that it will open offices in Chicago.

A MESSENGER KILLED.

Mysterious Murder on a Southern Pacific Train.

ROBBERS SECURE LITTLE PLUNDER

The Bandits Believed to Be Hiding in New Orleans—The Express Messenger Found Lying Dead on the Floor of His Car Beside the Desk.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—The name of the express messenger killed in the Southern Pacific robbery is John C Richardson, 35 years old, married, and who lived in New Orleans. From what can be learned it is apparent that the train porter, on going into the car, found Richardson dead. The impression is that the robbers wanted him to open the through safe and upon his failure to comply he was shot.

The robbery occurred somewhere between Houston and Dayton, Tex., but the actual point where the horrible outrage was committed cannot be stated. Messenger Richardson was undoubtedly shot from behind while at his desk. There was a large bullet hole in the rear of his skull when the body was found and his form was lying on the floor of the car at the side of the chair which he always occupied.

It is presumed that after the first shot was fired into the head of the messenger he fell to the floor and the robbers thereupon turned over his body and fired four more shots into his inanimate form in order to make sure of their fiendish work. They then pried open a small safe with a hatchet and took out such of its contents as they could conveniently carry, leaving several bags of silver in the safe. It is not yet known how much they secured

Two men were evidently concerned in the affair. They left the train when it took the siding at Green's bayou and are believed to be in this city now. They are not thought to have got much plunder.

Three Policemen Arrested.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Dec. 20.—Three Ironwood policemen are under arrest charged with stealing flour and sugar from public relief stores. Six hundred pounds of flour and 100 pounds of sugar were stolen from a store between Saturday night and Monday morning. All have furnished bail. The local relief committee threatens to prosecute the case to the utmost and if the men are convicted, as seems probable, they will be severely dealt with.

A Knitting Factory Burned.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Dec. 20.—Swayne, Bollinger & Co's knitting factory in this city was destroyed by fire, including all the machinery and a large quantity of finished goods. The residences of County Commissioner Mierly and John C. Hoover were also badly damaged. The loss to the factory is $5,500, partly insured.

The Prendergast Trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—In the Prendergast trial Dr. W. J. Bain testified that he thought the prisoner insane and stated he believed Prendergast thought he was doing right when he committed the crime. Dr. F. H. Wall, the assistant county physician, also testified that in his opinion the prisoner was insane when he did the shooting.

Miners and Operators Agree on Wages.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Dec. 20.—An amicable agreement has been reached between the Rockhill Iron and Coal company and their men. The men have agreed to accept a 10 per cent cut in wages on condition that the company furnish them coal, give them house rent and do their blacksmithing 10 per cent cheaper than before.

Boynton Brought Home a Prisoner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Ensign James P. Carter of the United States steamer Detroit has arrived here on the steamer Sirius from Rio de Janeiro, having in his charge as a political prisoner W. Boynton, who was arrested in Rio for attempting to destroy the insurgent Admiral De Mello's flagship Aquidaban.

A Vessel Goes to Pieces.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Dec. 20.—The steamer Wheeks, which recently ran ashore on the beach near this port, went to pieces during the terrific gale which was blowing. She had just changed hands for $130,000, and preparations had been completed to relieve her from her perilous position.

A Banker Indicted.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 20.—An indictment has been found against E D. Parce, mayor of the city and president of the defunct Bank of Commerce. He is charged with approving the continuance of the bank's business when he knew the bank was insolvent.

A Home For Young Women.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The handsome new home of the Woman's Christian association was formally opened with appropriate ceremonies. The structure was erected at a cost of $250,000. It is nine stories high and divided into various apartments for the work the association has in hand. The building is entirely for self-supporting young women, and a restaurant and sleeping apartments for 350 has been provided

Tried to Swindle Banks.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 20.—Louis Pasquet of Chicago has been arrested for forgery and an attempt to swindle three banks of this city.

Miss Pollard Must Wait.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. The Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise case is hanging fire in the circuit court. It is announced that it will probably be 18 months or two years before the case would be taken up for trial.

North River Bridge Dispute Over.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The house conferrees have agreed to the senate amendments to the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, giving equal rights to the North River Bridge company.

A BIG STRIKE PROBABLE.

Railroad and River Miners Will Hold a Convention.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—The convention of river and railroad miners to be held in this city on Friday promises to be the largest, as well as the most representative, ever held in the Pittsburg district. The men hope to gain much information as to the difference in the prices being paid by the operators. Now that the river miners have declared in favor of a 2 1-2-cent rate the railroad men propose to make a stand for a 65-cent rate. Both parties are aided in this movement by the national officials of the United Mine Workers. Much as the men would like to restore a uniform rate at this time it is not at all likely that their desires will be granted.

Some of the miners are hesitating about going out, but it is very likely that a strike will be inaugurated. If so, 25,000 men will be idle. The Ohio and Illinois miners are back of the movement for a strike in the railroad mines. Local operators are cutting rates and unless the price of mining coal can be maintained here the Ohio and Illinois employers will have to make similar reductions to hold their trade.

Hot Over the Hawaiian Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The house was in an ugly frame of mind over the Hawaiian situation when it met. Mr. Cockran's resolution was presented and hurriedly referred to the committee on rules. Then came the sharp skirmish on the Boutelle resolution. By means of this resolution Mr. Boutelle succeeded in getting an opportunity to address the house, but his philippic against the administration was suddenly cut short by the action of the speaker in deciding the point of order to which Mr. Boutelle was speaking in his favor and referring the resolution to the committee under the rules. The consideration of the urgent deficiency bill was then resumed and some very exciting scenes were enacted before it was finally passed. The item appropriating $200,000 for special examiners was amended so as to prevent the suspension of any pensions without giving the pensioner notice with opportunity to furnish testimony in rebuttal. Amendments were also adopted appropriating $180,000 for extra mileage for members and senators and $46,000 for stationery and about $25,000 to pay employes of the house and senate an extra month's pay.

Pugilist Costello Missing.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Dec. 20.—The Martin Costello prize fight case was called by Judge Langdon to hear pleadings for a new trial and give the prisoner his sentence. But the prisoner was not present and his $1,000 bond was forfeited. Costello is under $5,000 bonds for other cases and if he is not present at the February term of court they too will be forfeited. If the bondsmen do not capture the fugitive it is believed here that Governor Matthews will attempt to bring him to justice.

The Motion Denied.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. Judge Cowing has denied the motion of Charles Strauss, counsel for Police Captain William S. Devery, for leave to inspect the minutes of the grand jury referring to the indictment of the captain for neglect of duty in the Eleventh precinct.

Overdue Vessels Arrive.

HALIFAX, Dec. 20. The Beaver line steamer Lake Winnipeg, from Liverpool for Boston, and the Donaldson liner Tritonia, from Glasgow for Baltimore, have arrived, both several days overdue. Both reported heavy gales.

A Cathedral Reopened.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20. Chicago's great cathedral, the Church of the Holy Name, has been reopened and rededicated.

General Hastings' Gift.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Dec. 20.—General and Mrs. D. H. Hastings are rejoicing over a little girl addition to their family.

Had Plenty of Help.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20. The investigation into the attempt of Train Robber Marion Hedgepeth to break jail here has developed the fact that not only did he have accomplices inside and out of the jail, but that it was intended Sam uel Welso, to hang Jan. 12 for murdering his mistress, and other prisoners were to have also taken advantage of the opportunity. Jail Guard James Rickby has been suspended and arrests are expected in connection with the affair.

Succeeds Congressman O'Neill.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20. — Robert Adams, Jr., ex-minister to Brazil, was yesterday elected member of congress in the Second district to succeed the late Charles O'Neill. The district is so overwhelmingly Republican that the Democrats decided to make no nomination. Some of the Democrats voted for M. J. J. Griffin, the Prohibition candidate.

Federation Convention Adjourns.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20. The American Federation of Labor delegates met and after disposing of routine business and giving various votes of thanks sang "Auld Lang Syne" and adjourned sine die. The next meeting of the federation will be held at Denver.

A Medal For a Duke.

VIENNA, Dec. 20. The emperor has ordered a special medal to be struck for the purpose of commemorating the Archduke Ferdinand's voyage around the world. The medal will be conferred upon all the archduke's companions.

Frank Thomson a Director.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. - Frank Thomson, first vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Insurance company.

A Georgia Bank Robbed.

MACON, Dec. 20. The Dow Law bank at Fort Valley was blown open and robbed of $2,000.

A CONFLICT AT RIO.

Fierce Fighting Between Rebel Ships and Loyal Forts.

PEIXOTO SAID TO BE BANKRUPT.

A Brazilian Officer Displaces Captain Baker on the Nictheroy—Much Dissatisfaction in Consequence—Another United States Vessel Ordered to Brazil.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec 20.—News has been received here that a general engagement between the rebel ships and the government forts is on in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The fight on both sides is said to have been severe and the result of the engagement is not known as this cable is sent.

Dispatches received here from Rio de Janeiro also state that Commander Picking, the senior naval officer of the United States ships at Rio de Janeiro has announced to the merchants and ship captains there that he declines to guarantee the safety of the anchorage used by merchant vessels now for discharging and loading cargoes into lighters.

A report has gained circulation here that President Peixoto and his government are nearly bankrupt, and that the financial strain he and his friends are subjected to cannot be endured much longer. This rumor may have its origin in insurgent sources and is given for what it is worth

All cable messages to and from the south have been stopped by order of the government officials here or at Rio de Janeiro and the utmost anxiety is expressed as to the result of the battle now going on between the rebels and the government forces.

Captain Baker, who brought the Nictheroy from New York, has been displaced by Captain Nonez of the Brazilian navy. The men are very much dissatisfied. It is thought that there has been a serious disturbance on board the Nictheroy, and that several of the men who desired to leave the ship engaged in a struggle with the remainder of the crew, and that a number of men were finally clapped in irons and confined below decks.

A Washington dispatch says: The San Francisco has been ordered to proceed to Rio de Janeiro. Secretary Herbert did not care to discuss the situation at Rio and the reason for ordering the San Francisco there, but it is to be inferred that the serious condition of affairs in Brazil calls for further show of United States forces.

Not Getting Their Places Back.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 20.—The employes of the Lehigh Valley railroad, who went out on a strike, are not getting their positions back as fast as they anticipated when the strike was declared off. There is much grumbling among the men at White Haven because the yardmaster there refuses to take back any of the old employes unless their applications are indorsed by Superintendent Leser. Many of the former strikers are preparing to go elsewhere in search of work.

A Murderer Released.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Dec. 20. At the inquest on the bodies of Walter Shannon and Mrs. Ann Davis, found murdered in bed Matt Davis, husband of the woman, acknowledged that he killed them and the jury justified him, under the circumstances, in doing so. He was released.

Clark Found Guilty.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Dec 20.—The jury in the case against James Clark has returned a verdict of guilty. Clark is a prominent mill man and was charged with entering Mrs. Robert Voegele's room in the night

A Fast Train Derailed.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 20 - The Philadelphia and Reading "Cannon Ball" express was derailed near Locust Gap and the passengers, many of whom were from Philadelphia, were badly shaken up

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Grip has claimed two victims at Phillipsburg, N. J.

A tariff war is imminent between France and Spain.

Customs officers seized $12,000 worth of tobacco at New York

Postmaster Kennedy of Tarentum, Pa., was suffocated to death by natural gas.

Seven hundred lots were sold at Sea Isle City, N. J., to recover unpaid taxes.

India's anti silver troubles are being debated in the English house of commons.

Boston citizens appointed a committee to devise means of relief for the unemployed

The pope is opposed to the czar's treatment of Polish Catholics, and a breach is feared

Michael Cornek died at Shamokin Pa., of injuries sustained in a fight with highwaymen

It was reported at Pernambuco that Peixoto was holding his own in the provinces of Brazil

Every department of the Homestead Iron works will close next Saturday for an indefinite time

Premier Perer announced to the French deputies that he would fight Austrian discrimination against French wines.

Mrs. J. C. Hazer of Millvale, Pa., committed suicide at her home by hanging and firing a bullet into her brain.

Mrs. Martha Ward, regarded as a witch by colored people, was buried face downward at night in Mt. Prospect cemetery, near Asbury Park.

In arresting another anarchist near Paris the police found a dangerous bomb and are taking every precaution to avoid an expected explosion

United States Minister Thompson, at Rio de Janeiro, has asked for instructions on the question of recognizing the standing of Mello as a rebel.

Charles B. M Sell, a wealthy citizen of Allentown, Pa., was arrested and held for trial on a charge preferred by Mamie I. Schlough, 16 years old.

Chancellor McGill at Jersey City has ordered the sale of the National Cordage company to the United States Cordage company for $5,000,000.

THEY SAVED "QUEEN LIL."

But the Costly Coal Mine is Flooded With Water.

The Ridgway Burton Company's South Massillon mine, at Navarre, has always been a costly one to operate, because of the water encountered, involving the use of a lifting plant equal in capacity to the water works of many cities. Three years ago this mine was flooded, and the water was only disposed of by continuous pumping for eight months. This was not only expensive, but it kept over one hundred miners in enforced idleness during that period.

There was more bad luck on the 11th of this month, when fire destroyed the tipple and outbuildings, and causing among its other results the imprisonment of one unfortunate little mule, who could not climb a ladder up the side of the shaft, and necessarily remained below, accepting such favors in the way of food and solace, as her two-legged friends could bestow.

On Sunday afternoon another accident occurred, the roof developing a weak spot, precipitating quick sand and water in such quantities that the mine began to fill rapidly, to the consternation of the mule, who communicated her fears in no uncertain sound. The water rose steadily, and the mule in her confusion insisted upon staying where she was obliged to elevate her head as well as her voice, in order to prevent drowning.

In the meantime the mine employes had been at work, and by Monday had succeeded in rigging up the cage, for the purpose of bringing up fuel to supply the engines, and completed their task in time to rescue the mule, who manifested frantic joy upon her return from the bowels of the earth, wagging her tail, kicking her heels and otherwise disporting herself. It is proper to add that this mule's original name was Jennie, but since the little affair with Hawaii it has been changed to Queen Lil.

The water in the mine has now reached the height of five feet. Nearly all the entries are filled, six pumps and other property is covered and it is impossible for any one to enter. Ninety miners have heretofore been employed at this shaft. The company has not yet determined just what course will be pursued.

WAYNE M'VEIGH HONORED.

He Is Nominated to the Place Refused by Van Alen.

WASHINGTON Dec. 20. -The appointment of Wayne MacVeagh to fill the position of ambassador to Italy, for which Mr Van Alen was at first selected, which has been sent to the senate by the president, created some surprise at the Capitol. When the appointment list was handed to Senator Hill he exclaimed

"What, have not all the mugwumps been provided for yet?"

Other senators of pronounced partisan views made somewhat similar remarks

John W Walker has been nominated for United States marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania. C. B Snyder has been nominated for postmaster at Youngstown, O.; Thomas D. Wallace, Springfield, O.; James L. Carson, Wapakoneta, O.; Patrick Roach, Harbor, O.; E. J. McCune, Shippensburg, Pa; Michael McNeil, Shenandoah, Pa; William H. Peffer, Carlisle, Pa, T. J. Eakin, Embenton, Pa; P. A Donavan, Manheim, Pa.

A Forger Arrested.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 20.—Edwin R. Sharp has been arrested for forging the name of Orain Brubaker to a check for $50 on the Farmers' bank. Payment was refused, as Brubaker had no deposit there. Sharp confessed the forgery, and said he formerly worked for Brubaker.

Bank Officials Arrested.

SANTA ANA, Cal., Dec. 20.—P. James, late president of the defunct Anaheim bank, has been arrested on two grand jury indictments for embezzlement of the funds of the bank and perjury. Cashier H. V. Horr has been arrested on indictments for perjury.

Philadelphia Officials Resign.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. — Secretary Carlisle has received and accepted the resignations of John J. Ridgway, surveyor of customs, Philadelphia; Thomas V. Cooper, collector of customs, Philadelphia, and Thomas J. Powers, naval officer, Philadelphia.

Opposed to a Licensed House.

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 20.—Over 1,200 signers have been secured for the petitions to the court remonstrating against the granting of a license for the old Buttonwood hotel in Darby. Of these over 200 are registered voters of the borough.

East Greenville.

Mrs. Dr. McMillen and Miss Braden, of Orrville, were the guestes of Mrs. J. McMillen on Thursday

Mr. Hartman, who has been sick for the past week, is improving.

Miss Ada Raber and Miss Della Reinoeh', of Sippo, were the guests of Miss Waisner, Sunday.

The Rev. R. M. Yoder is conducting a series of meetings at the Methodist church.

Clement Eckroad, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. H. Madder, for a few weeks, has returned to his home at Doylestown.

Prevention is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for reeumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

JAWS of DEATH.

By FRANK BARRETT

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[CONTINUED.]

"Pardon me," said the elderly gentleman as if nothing had occurred to break the thread of the discussion, "there is a necessity to stay. We have a warrant for the arrest of Prince Borgensky, which Count Rudersdorf will proceed to read to you if you choose to hear it, and until you can give satisfactory proof that you are not Taras Borgensky you must consider yourself a prisoner. Of course," he continued with a shrug and a smile, "I need not point out to you that resistance is perfectly useless and may be fatal."

"My name is George Gordon. I can give you my card."

The old man held up his hand derisively as he said:

"We are quite aware that you have adopted that name, and also that you have lately been living at Grandison Chambers, Adelphi terrace. The count has been watching you closely for some time. Here is an accurate description of your person, if you would like to see it. We have taken the utmost pains to assure ourselves of your identity before taking this important step, you may be sure."

"Hang it! If you will not believe my word, what proof can I give you?"

"The simplest in the world—showing your papers."

"Papers!"

With a smile, as if at Gordon's affected ignorance, the old gentleman drew from his pocket a well worn document and showing it said

"The papers with which every one is compelled by police regulations to carry."

"In England, sir," said Gordon fiercely "that humiliation is only put upon those who merit it by their crimes."

"Do you wish me to believe that an Englishman is not obliged to produce papers of identification at the request of the police?"

"Not unless he is a ticket of leave man."

The old gentleman, in complete astonishment, communicated this information to Rudersdorf, who shook his head with an incredulous smile.

"This young lady will tell you that I am not Taras," said Gordon

"We cannot expect any young lady to incriminate her friend. We are very well acquainted with Mlle Anna Soltikoff. She has saved you thrice from apprehension, but she will not succeed a fourth at any rate, not by such simple means as you suggest."

"Will the evidence of another friend convince you?"

"Undoubtedly if the friend is reliable."

"You seem to be pretty well informed upon some points," said Gordon after a few moments' reflection. "Perhaps you know a gentleman named Kavanagh?"

"Perfectly well."

"You will accept his evidence?"

"Without hesitation."

"Very well," said Gordon triumphantly "I will send for him."

"Perfectly useless," said the old gentleman despondently "perfectly. Perhaps you are not aware that Mr. Kavanagh, like myself, is the paid servant of the czar."

"A paid servant of the czar!" Gordon exclaimed, overwhelmed with astonishment.

"And the most trusted agent of his excellency, the minister of police."

A glimmering of the truth dawned upon Gordon, and his sterner nature taking the ascendant he turned fiercely upon me and said:

"Are you, too, a servant of the czar—a police spy?"

I bowed my head before his wrath. The old gentleman answered for me

"Unfortunately Mlle Soltikoff is our most determined adversary, as you should know who owe so much to her."

Gordon regarded him and then me in utter bewilderment. Rudersdorf took up the order of arrest, again saying a few words in Russian.

"If you have no other evidence to offer Count Rudersdorf will proceed to read the warrant. Time presses."

"It's a farce, I tell you, reading the thing to me. You have no power to arrest me."

"The fact that you are a prisoner proves the contrary."

"That is an abuse of power for which you will be made to pay dearly. You have no authority to arrest even Taras on British territory."

"No matter where we find the Prince Borgensky, we need no higher authority to make him our prisoner than this," replied the old gentleman, pointing to the seal on the order.

"I warn you again that I am not the prince, I'm a British subject."

The old gentleman shrugged his shoulders, raised his eyebrows and spoke to Rudersdorf who gave a short, derisive laugh, and then losing patience replied in a few short, peremptory sentences which my limited knowledge of Russian did not enable me to follow. But he addressed Gordon rather than his secretary.

"What does he say?" Gordon demanded with not less impatience.

"Count Rudersdorf wishes to know if you expect him to take your simple denial against the evidence of his own senses? This is not the first time you have met, and he is somewhat astonished that you do not recognize him, as no further back than this morning you passed him twice in walking up and down the Adelphi terrace with Mr. Kavanagh."

Gordon started, and fixing his eyes on Rudersdorf seemed to recall his face to mind.

"And all this!" expostulated the old gentleman, raising the pile of identifying papers. "For example," he added, picking up a photograph that slipped out, "you would not have us believe that this is not your portrait?"

Gordon took up the photograph and regarded it in bewilderment. It was undoubtedly his own portrait, but mounted on a card, with the printed name and address of a photographer in Moscow. The only explanation was that the photograph had been removed from the English mount and pasted on the Russian one. But for what purpose was still an unfathomed mystery to him.

"You perhaps deny your own handwriting" said the old gentleman, handing a letter.

"This is not my hand. I cannot even read the character in which it is written."

"Here is one written by you in the ordinary European hand."

"That is not my writing. I can prove it. Give me a sheet of paper."

Writing material was given to him, and he wrote a couple of lines quickly.

Rudersdorf and the old gentleman examined it and exchanged a few observations.

"The prince has altered his hand evidently," said the old gentleman in a complimentary tone; "but, as the count points out, that is a slight achievement for one whose skill of hand is known all over the world."

Gordon dashed down the pen in a rage and thrust his hands in his pockets.

A luminous idea seemed to have occurred to Rudersdorf and a rapid dialogue ensued between him and his secretary, at the end of which the old gentleman, turning to Gordon, said:

"Admirably as you have played this little scene, you cannot expect us to take that exhibition as a convincing proof that you are not Prince Borgensky. We are used to this sort of thing and not easily to be deceived. At the same time, to remove even the faintest trace of doubt, we shall be happy to facilitate to the utmost in our power every means of immediately proving your identity. If there is any reliable person with whom you wish to communicate"——

"You shan't have a line of writing from me," said Gordon; "not a scrap that can be twisted into a snare to serve your purpose."

"In that case, relying on the evidence before us and the perfect honesty of our confrere, Barry Kavanagh, we have only to complete formalities and remove you to Russia, where you will be dealt with in accordance with the pleasure of the czar."

"As you please."

At a sign from the secretary, Rudersdorf again took up the paper, which he this time read through without interruption. Coming to the end, he nodded to the guard at the door, who at once stepped forward and laid hands upon Gordon. He made no resistance, and without a word passed out of the cabin, apparently too absorbed in thought to take heed of immediate circumstances.

I made a movement to follow him, but Rudersdorf, who had risen and now stood by the door, interposed

"We have not done with you yet," he said sternly. "Sit down there."

I seated myself in the chair he pushed toward me.

For a few minutes he and the old gentleman conversed in a jargon that I could not understand. Then with the same brusque manner he addressed me again.

"You don't feign ignorance, I suppose?" he continued rudely. "You understand Russian?"

"Not such Russian as you two have been speaking together. I replied, speaking, as I habitually did, in French.

"Oh, if you understand French, we can get on," said he in that language. Now, then, your name is Anna Soltikoff?"

"I never heard the name."

"Ah! and you were not born at Kiel?" he said, glancing at a paper.

"No."

"And of course you haven't got any papers?"

"No."

"The same old game," he muttered, with a shrug, glancing at the old gentleman.

"And also, of course, you have not been living for nearly a year under the same roof with Prince Borgensky."

"Yes, I have," I replied with pride.

"Oh, come! It's something to get that admission out of you. Well having lived with him so long, you may happen to have heard something about Siberia."

"Who is going to Siberia?" I asked in a cold tone as if I could assume, my heart quivering at the hint.

"Who? going," he echoed slowly. "You are not going I'm positive."

He gave time for this threat to sink into my mind by speaking to his secretary.

"Now then," he went on, "as you value your life answer me this truly. Who is the man who has just left this cabin?"

I made no reply. The old gentleman, with a most urbane smile intervened.

"Mademoiselle herself by her own word and act has raised a doubt, a very trifling doubt, whether we have captured the real Prince Borgensky or not. Of course if he is not the prince we dare not take either him or mademoiselle from the country. Both will be sent on shore at once if that is proved. Mademoiselle will see that it can do her no harm, but be to her great advantage to answer the question."

I made a movement to follow him, but Rudersdorf interposed.

"No, no," said I. "I won't say a word. I'll do nothing to help you."

Rudersdorf started up and said with savage impatience:

"The consequence of refusal you know. Deportation to Siberia with flogging—and—and all the rest. You expose yourself even to torture. You may share the fate of Vera Ofromoff and a dozen others."

The secretary went to the door and called reluctantly, I thought.

"We are under Kavanagh's orders," continued Rudersdorf in a tone of self justification. "Those orders are explicit, and we must obey. We have taken proper precautions, and if we are cheated the fault will be with the minister for trusting Kavanagh."

The same men who had taken Gordon away came to the door.

"You have secured the prisoner?" asked Rudersdorf.

One of the men had a key on the table as he responded in the affirmative.

"Take this lady down to Sophia Otchkin. They will share the same cabin. Lock them in and bring me the key. Keep the door gratings open and watch the prisoners closely. Report any movement of a suspicious kind to me immediately."

CHAPTER XXXI.

EN ROUTE FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

The men seized me savagely and hustled me down below. There I was thrust into a small cabin, and with a few brutal words the men shut the door and turned the key upon me. One of them opened a small grating in the door and gave some order in a tone of warning to Sophia Otchkin, who stood with her arms akimbo regarding me. She replied with a short laugh, and then there was silence.

A rough deal table stood under the swing lamp that lit the cabin, and beside it a chair. I sat down, and having my arms on the table dropped my face in my hands, quite overcome with physical and mental exhaustion.

I had matter enough for reflection and speculation. Kavanagh had deceived me. He had not intended that we should come to the Mariner's Joy. That was of little importance. The more serious point was that, from the first, he must have determined that I should be taken away with Gordon.

But why? I could not answer that question.

Toward morning the stillness of the night, emphasized by the heavy breathing of Sophia Otchkin asleep in her bunk, was broken by the busy sound of preparation for departure. Heavy feet tramped about upon the deck above, a rope splashed in the water alongside, orders were shouted, there was a hoarse hissing of steam, and the violent rattling of an engine accompanied the deeper rumble of a chain. The hollow roar of a steam whistle followed, and then the vessel began to vibrate to the shrill hiss of steam and monotonous thud of machinery in the engine room.

"We're off; heaven be praised!" murmured Sophia Otchkin, turning over in her sleep.

I did not close my eyes till after the murky daylight had become visible through the round porthole, for while my companion was dressing I fell asleep and did not awake until she shook my shoulder.

"It is nearly midday," said she. "Your dinner will be brought down soon. It is time to rise."

I stepped out of the cot and stood looking about me stupidly. My head ached terribly. It was with difficulty that I realized my situation.

"Are we there?" I asked stupidly, observing that there was no sound of engine or movement.

She laughed and told me we were still in the river, having been compelled to drop anchor again because of the fog.

I remove. It overcame by a deadly feeling of nausea and giddiness, I fell to the ground. That was the beginning of an illness which lasted nearly a week. For half that time I was unconscious, and I think this was nature's means of obtaining rest for my overtaxed faculties.

The first day that I was strong enough to rise and dress myself, the old gentleman, who had visited me frequently and shown greater kindness and consideration than I might have expected from him, came in to see me just after I had finished a basin of broth.

"Come," said he after congratulating me on my recovery, "we are beginning the week well. After groping our way up this execrable river at a snail's pace, here we are at last in the open sea, with a bright sun and a clear sky overhead. I thought mademoiselle was going to give us the slip after all, but now," he added, rubbing his hands as if the prospect were the cheerfullest in the world, "now we can count upon reaching St. Petersburg without any further hitch, all safe and sound."

Seeing that this gracious failed to exhilarate me, he asked me if I would like to go upon deck for a little while. I accepted the offer eagerly.

The old gentleman placed a seat for me in a sheltered corner and made me comfortable with rugs, trying his utmost to charm away the dejection which my wretched face betrayed. Rudersdorf came up and spoke courteously to me, but I could not hear them; their presence irritated me. I wanted to be alone that I might loosen my grief and exult over it without restraint.

A white buri sh mined over the calm blue water.

"Taras would tell me its name," I said to myself, and the name in the form the mere want of a single word from him—so overcame me that I was fain to cover my bowed face with my hands to conceal my lack of courage.

Rudersdorf and the old gentleman with drew in silence. Then ashamed of myself, I dried my eyes, resolving that they should not see such a sight again.

Presently I heard quick step approaching, and looking up with choking eagerness I saw Gordon coming toward me with anxiety in his kind face. I dropped my head with leaden disappointment, for in that one moment I had conceived it possible that Taras had come to satisfy my yearning.

"My dear mademoiselle," he said with tender solicitude as he held my hand, "I hear you have been suffering all I can see it."

"That's all over—I'm all right now," I replied.

"By gad, a week down below in an atmosphere of pea soup! It's enough to knock any one out. But this will soon bring you around, eh? Ly-ove," he added, throwing up his head and drawing a deep breath of the pure air, "this is like rising from the dead."

He seated himself on a coil of rope by my side and with cheerful encouragement in his voice continued

"Don't you take it to heart, mademoiselle. It will come right, you'll see. In the only let us come up on deck now and then—and there's more room to keep us down below, now we're out of the river and may scream ourselves hoarse without getting an echo for reply—this police outrage will simply give us a jolly, nice little holiday at the expense of the Russian government. I've thought it all out while I've been stewing down below, and it's just the certainty of turning the tables on these muddle headed meddling officials that has kept me from knocking down my jailers or trying to at any rate—and making a dash for freedom."

"I've thought the whole thing out, and I see exactly what will happen. When we get to St. Petersburg we shall be received like princes not Russian princes, you know. The minister will wait upon us with a thousand and one apologies, for of course he has learned already by telegraph of the blunder those fellows have made. Naturally he will try to conciliate us to the utmost of his ability to clear of that. And he will use every means to get out of Russia as soon as possible, that's equally certain. Very soon we will go by the way of Berlin and Paris, with a day or two's rest there to recruit after the journey pleasantly. And I'll be coming over will wake up one fine morning into Lambeth to the tune of 'See the Conquering Hero and I'll say: 'Come.' Eh?"

"No," said I, shaking my head, "that will never be."

CHAPTER XXXII.

ON BOARD GORDON.

"My dear good fellow," exclaimed Gordon, "is any one living all over really alive, without wishing to breathe for a few days, in a position to see things in anything but a gloomy light? Are you in a condition to form an impartial judgment on the affair? Now, if you had been consulting the matter with a clear head, as I have been doing for the past week."

"But you don't know all the facts," I said, interrupting.

Putting his head close to mine he earnestly adjured that this was true. And he added "It's true that I've had a good deal on my imagination to spur it, things comfortably. However, we're not going to discuss the matter here. It can easily stand over till you are stronger, and then if it is necessary we'll have all the facts and make the best we may of 'em."

I assented to this proposal with a sigh, knowing that the truth must be told, but I was grateful for the delay, feeling so feeble and downhearted.

We staid upon deck until the sun sank in the golden sea, but the kind hearted fellow said not another word on the subject that obviously caused me such depressing anxiety. He knew a great deal about ships and the sea and told me many stories of his adventures in a yacht with so much humor that more than once I was forced to smile.

We were closely watched by Rudersdorf and the old gentleman, who, seeing by the openness of our manner that we were not hatching plots, marked their satisfaction by promising that we should come on deck the following day if the weather held fair.

The wind freshened in the night, but the sea was not rough enough to prevent my going on deck after breakfast, though I found it difficult to keep my feet under this novel condition of things.

Gordon was waiting for me at the head of the stairs in a fur jacket he had bought from one of the sailors. He had a pipe in his mouth, and his face was radiant with boyish delight.

"I'm glad to see you have not been ill," said he, taking my arm to steady me.

"Oh, that's all past."

"Seasick, I mean."

"I don't know how any one can be sick on the sea," I replied, looking out over the dancing waters. They seemed to me as grand in their strength as they had been beautiful in their calm repose, and the fresh air gave me new life.

He glanced at me in perplexity as he steered me across to the corner he had already prepared. We seated ourselves, and Rudersdorf sent us a couple of rugs and a tarpaulin, with which we made ourselves very snug and comfortable.

"I'm a bit puzzled, mademoiselle," said Gordon, when Rudersdorf and his secretary had left us. "From one or two remarks you made yesterday, and what you said just now, one would think you had never been on the sea before."

"I saw it for the first time yesterday."

"Then how in the world did you get across from Russia?" he said in amazement.

"I have never been in Russia. I fancy I was born in Shadwell. Anyway I lived there as long as I can remember and never left it till last year."

"But—you speak French like a native."

His pipe went out as he listened.

"That's because I speak nothing else at home, because I could not speak English like you or anyone else who has been educated, because Taras wished me to begin a new life, and break away from all that had gone before"——

"Look here, mademoiselle," Gordon said, stopping me with apprehension in his tone, "if this sort of thing will upset you, you know"——

"No, no. I'm strong now. I must tell you what I had not the courage to tell you yesterday. I ought to have told you the first thing, because I've no right to profit by your kindness until I know whether you can forgive me or not."

"Oh, I say, don't you know"—Gordon expostulated uneasily.

Disregarding his remonstrance, I told my story as simply as I could, relating all that had taken place between Kavanagh and myself truthfully and with a desire to say nothing which might bias his judgments.

His pipe went out as he listened, astonishment holding him spellbound. We looked each other straight in the eyes until I had spoken the last word. Then I dropped my head and waited in trembling uncertainty for his verdict.

He did not leave me long in doubt as to his present feeling.

"You are a brick," he said; "a regular brick!" and taking my hand he pressed it warmly.

"I—I didn't expect you to think so," said I.

"Why, you don't think I could have any grudge against you for making me useful, do you? You have led me to do no more than I should willingly have done to save old Taras if I had been asked, and if it were otherwise that would not alter my esteem for you—not a bit. It's this devotion that I admire you for. A real, genuine, womanly woman, don't you know, should stick at nothing, but go bang through thick and thin for a man. Judith, I believe, would do as much for me if it came to the pinch. If not (and know it)—well, she would be my Judith, that's all. Don't give way, little woman," he continued, seeing my lips twitch perhaps, for his generous enthusiasm touched me greatly. "You have done all that you could do, and it's bound to turn out right. I have unbounded confidence in Kavanagh."

"Have you?" I asked hopefully.

"I should think so! Why, he's one of the subtlest, shrewdest, cleverest men in London. He's not a fool, I can tell you."

"No, I couldn't think he might be that exactly, but—"

"I see. You thought it possible that he might be something worse. Well, that's excusable for when a man owns up to doing other people you can never feel quite sure that he isn't doing you. You see, we can't all tell the truth and hit straight out from the shoulder. Why, take this case, for example. Without lying, how could Kavanagh have circumvented the smartest police in the world—how could he have got over the minister of police and those crafty rascals and upset their villainous game?"

"Is it certain that he is deceiving them and not us?" I asked.

"What a suit! This wants a deuced lot of cool judgment. Let me have a pipe."

He filled his pipe and puffed out great streams of smoke before he spoke again. When he had taken three or four puffs, he said

"But is there any fact that has anything to current with directly supports your suspicions? For what I should like to get at."

"Kavanagh told me to believe that, when you were at sea I should be free to return to Taras. Can you tell me why I was brought on board with you?"

"You would come, you know."

"But there is evidence enough that had I not come of my own accord I should have been brought here by force. From the very outset it was known on board here that I was to be taken away with you."

"Hang me if I can explain that arrangement. Can you?"

"Yes; it was necessary to get rid of me."

"Why?"

"That I might not tell tales."

"But if the whole story is to come out?"

"It is not to come out," I said, with the emphasis of conviction. "He never intended that it should. If this affair were made public, inquiry would lead to the discovery of his share in it, a discovery that would be fatal to him."

"But the truth must come out at some time," he remonstrated, still with his face turned from me.

"Why, whom can we tell in Russia? Who will hear our voices when we are in Siberia?"

"But the police must learn in time, by his works, that Taras is still free."

"Is it likely that they will send you back to England to prove their fault?"

He knocked out his pipe slowly on the deck before he made any reply. Then, drawing a long breath, he said:

"Well, we shall see if you are right, mademoiselle, when we get to Russia."

"Too late," said I, with deep contrition in my heart. "I ought to have found that out before."

"Oh, my dear girl!" he cried, turning again quickly to me with the genial warmth that characterized him, "whatever turns up, you must always be held blameless. You're not the only one deceived. Here am I to justify you, led like a lamb by the man I professed to know, so no more self reproaches." Then, giving my hand a hearty shake, he added, "Are we not companions in adversity?"

CHAPTER XXXIII.

WE SET OUT.

We were allowed to see each other no more until we reached St. Petersburg, and then only at a distance, as we were hurried from the train which brought us from the port into the separate carriages in which we were rattled off to prison.

In that moment Gordon waved his hand to me and smiled encouragingly, but I knew that the poor fellow, despite his sanguine temperament, could find but little ground to base hope upon.

About an hour after my arrival I was taken down to an office, where the minister of police sat at the head of a writing table. The only other persons present were Rudersdorf and the old gentleman. Their manner was obsequiously deferential toward their chief, sharp and severe toward me.

With a slight inclination of the head he told me to take a chair, and fixing his dark, penetrating eyes upon me said:

"Mademoiselle, do you deny that Taras, Prince Borgensky, is your friend?"

"No," I replied proudly, "he is the dearest friend I have in the world." These words brought tears into my eyes, so that I saw everything as in a mist, but I brushed them away impetuously and met the minister's eyes firmly, and with the resolve to keep my emotion down.

"Then how comes it," the minister asked, "that you have aided in bringing him here?"

"I have done no such thing. The man you have here is not Taras, but George Gordon. If you are the minister of police, you will know that when you see him."

"Assuming that this is George Gordon, why did you aid in bringing him here?"

"To save Taras from being murdered by your agent, Rudersdorf."

"Is this the first time you have endeavored to save your friend?"

"No; I have balked Kavanagh in two if not three attempts to carry him away."

"And you hoped to save Taras a fourth time by substituting George Gordon, to mislead our agents?"

"Yes."

"You thought to throw off the pursuit by making us believe that we had captured Taras?"

"Yes."

"Then why are you so anxious now to make us believe that we have not got Taras?"

"Because Kavanagh made me believe that the moment you discovered the mistake Rudersdorf would be banished in disgrace, while a public outcry would compel you to abandon any further effort to remove Taras from England."

"You are candid, at any rate," said the minister, after exchanging a swift glance with Rudersdorf.

"I want you to know the whole truth."

"In that case, will you be good enough to give me the particulars of the attempts made by Mr. Kavanagh to kidnap Taras?"

I narrated the events as simply as I could. When I came to an end, the minister wrote a few lines, handed the paper to Rudersdorf, and rising took up his hat.

"What are you going to do with me?" I asked.

"During the inquiries which must necessarily be made to ascertain the truth of your statement you will be detained. You will be provided with every available comfort, and in consideration of the straightforward manner in which you have given information, if there is any reasonable concession I can make"——

"George Gordon—I want to see him," said I, for I felt the need of a companion.

The chief looked grave; then, after giving some instructions to Rudersdorf, he said to me:

"You shall see him tomorrow morning," and with a slight bow left the office.

I was taken back to the cell, and as the door closed with a clang, and I looked round the four bare whitewashed walls, with their one barred window high up, showing but a few inches of leaden sky, I asked myself where was the comfort that had been promised me.

In the evening the warder brought me a bundle of thick serge clothes and a greasy sheepskin coat, telling me that I should have to wear them for my journey and that I must get up when I was called. This was the first intimation I had received that we were to be removed from St. Petersburg. The minister had spoken only of a detention. He had said that I should see Gordon the next morning, but was it only to say "goodby?"

Before it was light the warder entered my cell, and seeing a candle on the shelf which served as a table told me I must be dressed in 10 minutes. In 10 minutes I was dressed in my ill fitting clothes, looking more like a white bear than a human creature in the great sheepskin coat which touched the ground at my feet and was furnished with a hood and a collar band, which left nothing visible of my face except my nose and eyes. A pair of enormous boots lined with sheepskin and great fingerless gloves of the same kind added still more to the uncouthness of my appearance. The warder brought me a mug of hot tea and some coarse bread and bread, and while I ate my breakfast made up the clothes I had worn into a bundle for me to take with me.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time.

Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Westward.	9	3	15	31
	AM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv	*6 45	1 15	5 45	10 00
Beaver Falls "	7 51	2 23	6 46	11 16
Columbiana "		3 38		12 33
Leetonia "	8 59	3 45		12 55
Salem "		4 00		1 10
Alliance ar.	9 40	4 30	8 25	1 50
" lv.	9 45	4 40	8 25	1 50
Maximo "		4 57		8 37
Louisville "		5 10		8 49
Canton "	10 18	5 28	8 57	9 06
Massillon "	10 31	5 48	9 11	9 22
Lawrence "		6 05		9 40
Burton City "		6 15		9 44
Orrville "	10 56	6 25	9 35	9 55
Smithville "		6 40		10 10
Wooster "	11 15	6 52	9 54	10 22
Shreve "		7 15		10 44
Big Prairie "				10 54
Lakeville "		7 30		10 57
Loudonville "		7 45		11 10
Perrysville "		7 55		11 21
Lucas "		8 12		11 34
Mansfield "	12 25	8 30	11 00	11 50
Crestline ar	12 50	9 00	11 20	12 23
Bucyrus lv.	1 17	PM	12 02	5 05
Lima "	2 50		1 40	7 05
Van Wert "	3 58		2 27	8 02
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25		3 15	9 10
Warsaw lv.	4 35		4 30	PM
Plymouth "	6 10		5 10	
Valparaiso "	7 22		6 20	
Chicago ar.	9 00		7 55	
	PM		AM	

Eastward.	20	8	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	PM	
Chicago lv.	†7 30	*5 00	*11 30	*11 30	
Valparaiso "	9 10	6 33	1 15	1 15	
Plymouth "	10 35	7 41	2 38	2 38	
Warsaw "	11 20	8 21	3 36	3 35	
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 35	9 30	5 05	5 05	
Van Wert lv.	2 02	10 55	6 34	6 34	22
Lima "	3 00	11 25	7 32	7 30	
Bucyrus "	4 14	1 04	9 30	9 30	A M
Crestline "	6 10	1 45	10 10	10 30	†4 40
Mansfield "	6 40	2 10	10 37	11 00	5 13
Lucas "	6 53			11 15	5 26
Perrysville "	7 09			11 30	5 38
Loudonville "	7 18			11 40	5 48
Lakeville "	7 30			11 55	6 00
Big Prairie "	7 33			12 00	6 05
Shreve "	7 41			12 11	6 14
Wooster "	8 03	3 24	11 48	12 34	6 36
Smithville "	8 15			12 55	6 45
Orrville "	8 30	3 45	12 14	1 10	7 00
Burton City "	8 37				7 06
Lawrence "	8 45			1 30	7 15
Massillon "	9 03	4 12	12 45	1 46	7 30
Canton "	9 20	4 26	1 05	2 05	7 49
Louisville "	9 35			2 20	8 03
Maximo "				2 32	8 15
Alliance ar	10 00	5 00	1 45	2 45	8 30
" lv.	10 00	5 00	1 50	3 15	8 30
Salem "	10 30		2 20		
Leetonia "	10 45		2 37		9 13
Columbiana "	10 54		2 48		9 25
Beaver Falls "	11 59	6 37	3 55	4 46	10 36
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	7 45	5 00	5 45	12 05
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M

*Daily †Except Sunday ‖Meals ‖Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32. Nos. 3** and **9** connect at Massillon with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 1** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

JOSEPH WOOD, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

12-7-93-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to the Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R

Taking effect Sunday, September 3, 1893.

Going South.	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo	7 45	1 20	4 30	.....
Oak Harbor	8 45	2 18	5 31	.....
Fremont	9 05	2 45	5 55	.....
Clyde	9 20	3 00	6 10	.....
Bellevue	9 33	3 15	6 25	.....
Monroeville	9 46	3 28	6 40	.....
Norwalk	10 00	3 50	7 00	.....
Wellington	10 50	4 35	7 45	.....
Spencer	11 02	4 48	7 57	.....
Lodi	11 17	5 03	8 12	.....
Creston Lv	11 35	5 20	8 30	7 30
Akron Ar	PM 1 10	9 20	9 20	10 46
Youngstown	6 30	11 10	11 10	.....
Pittsburgh Ar	4 50	1 15	1 15	.....
Orrville Lv	PM 12 30	6 00	P. M.	AM 7 57
Massillon Ar	1 06	6 40	Lv 5 50	8 30
Navarre	1 17		6 05	8 46
Valley Jct. Ar	1 50		6 40	9 15
Canal Dov Ar	2 50	.....	.....	2 50
Cambridge	4 35	.....	.....	4 35
Marietta Ar	7 10	.....	.....	7 10
Valley Jct. Lv	2 00		PM 6 40	9 15
Sherodsville	2 21	.....	7 05	9 45
Bowerston	2 33	.....	7 17	9 57
Jewett	2 54	.....	7 42	10 25
Warrenton	4 00	.....	8 45	11 29
Steub'lle Ar	4 35	.....	9 15	12 05
Martin's Ferry	4 18	.....	8 58	11 45
wheeling Ar	4 30	.....	9 10	11 57

Going North.	No. 6.	No. 8.*	No.	No. 6.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Wheeling Lv	8 45	2 15	.....	7 00
Martin's Ferry	8 57	2 27	.....	7 12
Warrenton	9 20	2 50	.....	7 30
Steubenville Lv	8 30	2 10	.....	7 00
Mingo Jct.	8 39	2 20	.....	7 10
Brilliant	8 45	2 27	.....	7 15
Warrenton	9 20	2 50	.....	7 30
Jewett	10 25	3 55	.....	8 35
Bowerston	10 45	4 17	.....	8 58
Sherrodsville	10 58	4 30	.....	9 15
Valley Jct. Lv	11 25	4 55	No. 4	9 45
Navarre	PM 12 10	5 25		10 15
Massillon Ar	12 32	5 45	AM 8 35	10 30
Orrville Lv	1 10	6 20	9 06	.....
Pittsburg Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Youngstown	.....	.....	AM 7 10	2 40
Akron Lv	.....	.....	8 55	4 35
Creston Lv	PM 2 10	6 50	9 40	AM 8 60
Lodi	2 25	.....	10 05	6 15
Spencer	2 40	.....	10 15	6 30
Wellington	2 52	.....	10 27	6 42
Norwalk	3 40	.....	11 10	7 25
Monroeville	3 50	.....	11 20	7 35
Bellevue	4 05	.....	11 35	7 50
Clyde	20	.....	11 49	8 05
Fremont	4 35	.....	12 04	8 20
Oak Harbor	4 55	.....	12 25	8 45
Toledo	5 50	.....	1 20	9 40

NORTH	Huron Division		SOUTH	
No. 27.	No. 25.	Lv	No. 26.	No. 28.
PM 3 05	AM	Monroeville	AM 11 55	PM 2 15
" 3 35	6 55	Norwalk	8 05	2 25
" 4 15	7 20	Milan	8 20	2 25
" 4 45	7 50	Ar. Huron Lv	8 45	2 45

*Daily—Other trains daily except Sunday.

A. G. BLAIR, Gen. Mgr. JAMES M. HALL, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Notice of Appointment.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Maria Kornman, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 12th day of December, 1893.

D. S. GARDNER, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICE.

John Kennedy, whose place of residence is unknown will take notice that on the 7th day of August, 1893, Mary Kennedy filed her petition in the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, being cause numbered 9135, praying for a divorce from said John Kennedy on the ground of extreme cruelty and that said cause will be for hearing on and after six weeks and one day after the date of publication of this notice.

MARY KENNEDY,

WILLISON & DAY, Attorneys for plaintiff. Massillon, Ohio, November 30, 1893.

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For you now in Winter Goods,

TAILORING,

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

Cheaper than any store in Stark county.

GIVE US A CALL.

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No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment.

DOCTOR OTTMAN.

Formerly of New York, now of THE FRANCE MEDICAL and SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, O., by request of many Patients and Friends has decided to visit

Massillon, Wednesday, Jan. 17th

Consultation and Examination Free and Strictly Confidential in the, Private Parlor of the Conrad Hotel, one day only.

The Doctors describe the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for any one to possess. Their diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the Country.

The Electropathic Treatment for all forms of Female Diseases, and the treatment of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Errors of Youth, is recognized to be the most successful method ever discovered as used by Drs. France & Ottman.

DR. OTTMAN, DR. FRANCE.

FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

38 and 40 W. Gay St., one block north of State House, Columbus, O. Incorporated 1886. Capital $300,000.

DRS. FRANCE and OTTMAN, of New York, the eminent Specialists, on account of their large practice in Ohio, have established the France Medical Institute, where all diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific Principles. The Institute has for its Faculty a corps of recognized specialists, each eminent in his profession. Their long experience in the largest hospitals in the world enables them to successfully treat all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases, also Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES—Drs. France and Ottman, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **Olive Blossom**. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation and Correspondence Free and Strictly Confidential.**

They have attained the most wonderful success in the treatment of Catarrh, stomach Kidney, Bladder, Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases of men and women. Drs. France and

WHY HEARTS BREAK.

OLIVE HARPER GIVES A REASON FOR SUCH MISFORTUNES.

The Scylla of Tight Lacing and the Charybdis of Big Waists—Poor Woman In a Dilemma. So Big Sleeves Were Invented. The Latest Styles.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—As the season advances the novelties narrow down to madeup costumes instead of new fabrics or patterns, and these styles are so varied that every minute gives one a surprise in some combination or design not seen before. Just now the fancy is to have a sort of stomacher in the way of novelty. It may pave the way to Eliza-

NEW GOWNS.

beth. We have had her ruffs for a long time, and I think it will not be very long before we have the rest. The sleeves are not so very different now. The panniers that are modestly shown on some of the handsome evening dresses and the looped upper skirt are all quiet feelers thrown out to pave the way, or rather to try what effect they have before going farther.

At the swell receptions there have been seen several handsome gowns of fine material, with panniers of lace or crape or velvet. These are gathered into a very small compass at the front and meet the point of the waist front, and then they are draped across the hips and meet on the back under a point, or under the deep plaits in the back of the skirt. They are small and so far unobtrusive, but they are panniers nevertheless. Panniers and all hip drapery make the waist look small and trim. In these days, when so much attention is given to keeping in good health, few women dare to lace tightly, even those who wear corsets, and yet it breaks their hearts to look big around the waist. So big sleeves and wide shoulder effects have been a blessing, and as the sleeves begin to grow a little less assertive panniers may become a fashion.

But there are some who have taste and refinement enough to preserve a happy medium, and two such ladies have just had new gowns made that I consider models. One is of snuff brown bourette, made in strict tailor fashion. The skirt is open on each side of the front breadth, to show the plaits of heliotrope velvet. The front breadth is very slightly draped with that most graceful of all draperies, a wrinkled front. Where the plaits end are set six covered buttons on each side. The rest of the skirt is entirely plain. The basque is quite complicated and consists of an outer basque with sprung bottom, an inner one of velvet and another of the bourette. The sleeves are medium sized. The other is made of old rose broadcloth, lifted on the right side in heavy plaits over an underskirt of Russian blue cloth, bordered with fur. The stomacher waist is entirely of the blue with a band of fur as sole trimming. Naturally there are wraps to go with these gowns. The models are perfect, and ladies wishing tasteful and elegant gowns would do well to follow the styles.

Mourning dresses vary with the other modes, though in rather a less degree, as there is always something to mourning that gives the most widely different a certain resemblance. But it seems as if nothing could exactly express the sentiment that actuates the wearer of mourning like crape. The more the better. Some dresses have the foundation of henrietta, and this is so nearly covered with crape that one cannot see a half a yard of it.

One mourning costume, for a young widow in her second year of bereavement, had the skirt entirely covered with crape, and around the bottom there was

MOURNING DRESSES.

a narrow rose plaiting of henrietta. All around the skirt were narrow folds of henrietta, reaching from waist nearly to the bottom, finished with small bows of armure. The sleeves and V shaped inset were of damasse and henrietta. The veil hung from the back of the small bonnet, which was adorned with two short tips. For more recent mourning these would be unsuitable. A dress for a young lady was of dead fine silk warp henrietta, with a deep scalloped facing of crape. The bertha was of henrietta and damasse. Alys cloth and crepon are worn for mourning, and so is one grade of camel's hair, but the henrietta is de rigueur for deep mourning and gives the best satisfaction. OLIVE HARPER.

The number of Indians originally in the United States has been variously estimated from 100,000 to 23,000,000.

TALENTED BEAUTIES.

How Maxine Elliott and Mary Timberman Came to the Front.

BOTH ARE CHARMING ACTRESSES.

Miss Elliott Is a Native of Maine, and Miss Timberman of Iowa—Neither Allowed the Long Looked For Opportunity to Pass Unheeded—Their Careers.

Two of the most beautiful of the younger generation of American actresses are Miss Maxine Elliott and Miss Mary Timberman. They have both come to the front lately in a manner that has surprised even their warmest admirers.

Miss Maxine Elliott was born in Rockland, Me., of respectable though not wealthy parents. Three years ago, in her early womanhood, at a time when the world usually looks brightest to romantic girls, an unexpected reverse made it necessary that she should contribute to the support of her family. She was equal to the task, and after having encountered numerous rebuffs she finally succeeded in getting a foothold upon the stage.

Her first engagement was with E. S. Willard, the English actor, who cast her for a small part. Her work in that was full of such great promise that she was speedily intrusted with important characters in "Judah," "The Middleman," "John Need-

MAXINE ELLIOTT.

ham's Double" and "The Professor's Love Story." Her best work was as Beatrice Selwyn, the leading female part in "A Fool's Paradise." Miss Elliott was then engaged to impersonate Violet, one of the leading female characters in "The Prodigal Daughter." This part she will give up in a short time to create a role in "The Voyage of Suzette." The tendency of Miss Elliott's work has always been upward, and great things are predicted for her by her friends.

Miss Elliott says that she found it no easy matter to obtain her first engagement. She was a graduate of a school of acting and had no influential friends to help her along. She is a great student and a voracious reader, her favorite authors being—besides Shakespeare—Dickens, Scott and Balzac. She lives in New York, and out of her earnings supports a younger sister in college.

In appearance Miss Elliott is tall and stately. She is a remarkably beautiful brunette, with grand, lustrous eyes, regular features, a bright, clear complexion and a wealth of raven black hair. She is an entertaining conversationist and, unlike most actresses, has no fads and is not inclined to boast of her histrionic achievements.

This season Miss Mary Timberman has achieved worthy success as the leading lady of a traveling combination. The New York papers have praised her performance highly.

Last year Miss Timberman was a leading member of Mme. Janauschek's company. She is a striking example of what persistent industry and clear grit can accomplish when backed by good natural gifts. She was born in Keokuk, Ia. Her father was William Timberman, a distinguished member of the Iowa Republican party in the days when Grant was president. The daughter displayed early a talent for the stage. After her father's death it became necessary for her to provide for herself. She first chose the profession of elocutionist and prepared herself to give platform readings. She was a favorite pupil of the great old actor, James E. Murdoch. Mr. Murdoch, assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Rose Murdoch Hollingshead, gave the brilliant, dark eyed Iowa girl a noble training.

She improved her opportunities to the utmost. Never was there a more conscientious, hardworking student. When her schooling was ended and she was ready to recite, she looked about for somebody to recite to. But an audience was not so easy to get, even though the reader was singularly gifted and a pupil of Murdoch. She waited while her dollars and her patience dwindled

MARY TIMBERMAN.

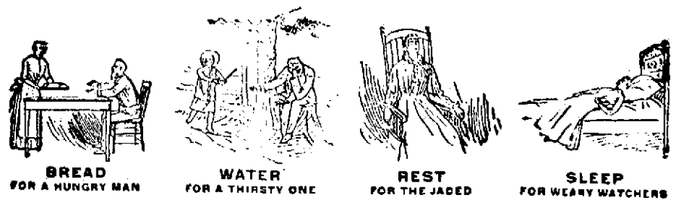
away. Then an opportunity to take her place on the regular dramatic stage offered, and Mary took it. The theatrical profession has gained what the platform lost.

Miss Timberman is tall, graceful and of commanding presence. One of her most successful impersonations is the character of Queen Elizabeth. Nothing in her professional experience is too high or too low for her to learn from. She has had thorough training in physical culture, as well as in voice and stage education. She is absolutely tireless in her efforts to make the best of every part, however small, that comes within her repertory. A brilliant future awaits her, undoubtedly. In her dealings with people in private life she is singularly straightforward and businesslike and has a head packed full of practical common sense. She is also one of the most loyal, sunny tempered friends in the world.

Miss Timberman's friends are naturally sanguine as to her success on the stage and predict a brilliant career for her.

LUCY LAWN.

Four Reliable Prescriptions



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Are Nature's Great Nerve Vitalizers

No other needed when these are properly supplied. When not provided, the nerves are robbed of vitality and immediately suffer. Such neglect continued throws the whole nervous system out of order—brings on Nervous Prostration and a long train of terrible diseases! Now you'll understand when we say that what these prescriptions are to healthy nerves

Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer

is to nerves which have been starved, over-worked and deprived of sustenance. **You need this Vitalizer** if your nerves don't respond readily to Nature's restorers. It is the right thing for shattered nerves, and being right is free from harmful drugs.

We offer $500 to any Physician or Chemist who, by analysis or otherwise, can show that this remedy contains Morphine, Opium, Cocaine, or other harmful drugs . . . . . .

Price . $1.00 a Bottle

Free Sample for convincing trial, of druggists, or if not found at dealers may be obtained by writing us. Enclose 5c. (stamps) for postage. If in doubt about your trouble, state your case fully, and the Doctor will give free advice. All welcome. Address

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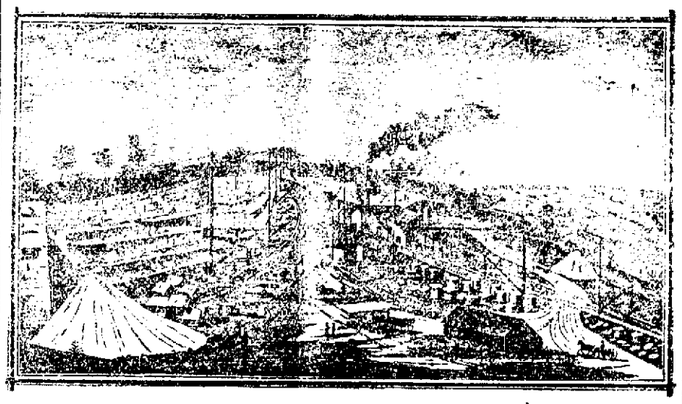

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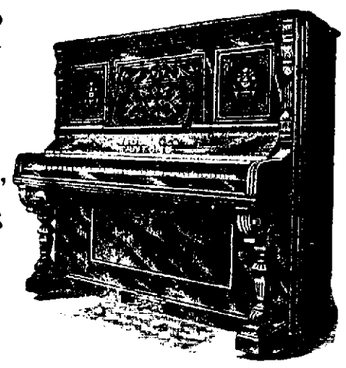
THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM 50¢

Christmas & Music

A Piano is the best of Christmas gifts, if you doubt it, ask your wife or daughter. It's better than a seal skin sacque. It lasts longer and and doesn't get out of styly. Music is always fresh and always has been. You can make the present expensive or inexpensive, just as you choose.

We have opened a new department for

Tuning, Repairing, Regulating and Polishing,



We can give you a good old piano for a very little money. We will give you one of our pianos with extra fine stool and scarf at a reduced price, from now till the holidays only, to make room for new stock. Don't miss the biggest bargain ever offered in Massillon. Open every Monday and Saturday nights.

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Factory and Warerooms in old Doxsee Mill. Cor. Charles & Factory Sts
MASSILLON.

Holiday Selections for Readings and Recitations

By Sara Sigourney Rice.

The selections in this volume are adapted to all the different holidays of the year and are classified accordingly. Fully half of the pieces are for Christmas, but ample provision is also made for New Year, St. Valentine's Day, Washington's Birthday, Easter, Arbor Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving. The selections in all cases are strictly appropriate to the occasions for which they are designed.

Paper binding, 30 cts; cloth, 50 cts.

We carry in stock at all times, a complete assortment of Speakers Dialogues and Dramas.

Bahney-Spalding Co.

20 East Main St., Massillon.

THE FARM LEDGER

The publishers have secured at great expense

A Premium for its Country Readers

Which will be given to every new subscriber and to every old subscriber who renews with extra cost. The premium is a Farm Ledger designed especially for this purpose.

It Contains a time book, and is so ruled and provided with printed directions as to enable every farmer to keep his accounts in business-like form, and to know at the end of six or twelve months just where he stands.

The price of this Ledger is one dollar.

It cannot be obtained by itself for less than that sum.

The price of The Weekly Independent is also one dollar

The publishers give both for the price of one, when taken together.

THE INDEPENDENT CO
MASSILLON, O.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

C. F. VON KANEL, The JEWELER.

Received another new line of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Silverware

Consisting of

Solid Silver Salt and Pepper Boxes,

Berry Spoons, Souvenir Spoons, Book Marks, Match Boxes, Stamp Boxes, etc., etc.

Also a lot of other goods to

Make an Elegant Holiday Present

AT EXTRA LOW PRICES.

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INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1893

John McBride came pretty near to defeating Samuel Gompers for president of the American Federation of Labor. A miss is as good as a mile, however. It is suspected that Mr. McBride would rather be a United States marshal than the successor of Gompers.

Daniel A. Miller, for many years city engineer is dead. He was a picturesque figure, a man of good instincts and impetuous temper. He served the country he had adopted, and he had a range of information that was obscured by his unfamiliarity with the English language.

The new workhouse superintendent is to get $900 per annum and living expenses, and besides that his wife is to be matron at an unfixed salary There are worse things than being workhouse superintendent. The salary of the secretary of the board has not yet been fixed.

The city of Massillon took account of stock on the last day of November and found its finances in good order, and ready for a hard winter. All the funds showed fair balances, and the mallest of these is the street commissioner's fund, in which but $190 then remained. The city of Massillon's credit is first class at home and abroad, and so, let us all hope, it will always continue.

All hail, Andrew Jackson Pontius, first superintendent of the Stark county workhouse! Whatever else may be said about Mr. Pontius, this much is sure, he will make an able executive officer. He knows how to keep an institution in apple pie order, and feels a pride in his work. It would be more just to apply these congratulatory observations to the firm of Mr. and Mrs. Pontius, for nothing can be said of the one that is not applicable to the other

The assumption that should the Sandwich Islands be annexed they will have to have two United States senators and one representative is totally erroneous. That would be a matter to be determined It is more probable that a territorial form of government would be given them. That the annexation idea is not wholly dead is shown by the resolution introduced by the Democratic Senator Morgan providing for the control of any territory hereafter to be secured by the United States. Mr. Cleveland has withdrawn the annexation treaty, but there is nothing whatever to prevent congress from taking the islands by purchase or otherwise, except a possible veto of the bill by the President.

THE DANGER OF CONCEIT.

Had Mr. Cleveland relied more upon the "broader authority and discretion of congress" at the very outset of this Hawaiian muddle, instead of upon his own self-sufficiency, he would have avoided much trouble. He cannot plead not guilty to the charge of withholding information from congress while it sat in extra session, and when its "broader authority" would have enabled him to act promptly and definitely. The truth is Mr. Cleveland had a little conspiracy of his own, and it was to restore the queen without saying by your leave to the American people. Liliuokalani has refused his offer, and now he confesses himself to be in a pitiable and humiliating attitude before the world.

TRUSTEE JOHN M'CANE.

The vigorous use of the English language by Township Trustees Smith and Dangler, in relation to the reported misbehavior of Trustee John McCane, has the ring that will commend those gentlemen to the good opinion of every right minded man and woman in Stark county. If John McCane is guilty, and Mr. Smith says he is beyond a doubt, he should go, go at once, and stand not upon the order of his going. The use of official power to seek to gratify unlawful purposes, and that power exercised against those who are in hunger and want, is the culminating atrocity of outrageous official conduct. The trustees are to meet on Friday, December 29. Give McCane a chance to be heard. He declares his own innocence. Let us hope that he will be able to prove it. If he is guilty he should not only be expelled from the board in less time than it takes to tell it, but he should be made to feel the just indignation of this community.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

It appears from a published interview with one of the county commissioners that those in charge of the finances "find themselves in a deep quandary to know how to make both ends meet." It seems that:

"The general county fund is afflicted with a serious case of chronic shortness, and no healing balm of lasting effect has been discovered. Today that fund is much overdrawn and there are claims for thousands of dollars out against it Many of the county officers' salaries are unpaid, running expenses of the courts, such as jury and witness fees, are unpaid, and light, fuel and stationery bills are unpaid."

Commissioner Wearstler says that the only way out of the difficulty is to get a special legislative act authorizing "a heavier levy," or it will be "the same or worse next year." It does not seem to have occurred to the county commissioners to lop off at the other end of the line, or to inquire who is responsible for this state of affairs. If the same brilliant foresight characterized the expenditures from the general county fund that has enabled the board to start work on a quarter million dollar court house by pretending to the people that a $25,000 "improvement" was contemplated, it is not hard to understand how the money was wasted.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIVING.

There is so much cheerful philosophy appropriate to the season in this, that really it is worth reading, and then reading again The language is that of E. S Martin, in Harper's Weekly.

"The comparatively cheap pleasures," he writes, "seem to be best, not only for this Christmas, but in life generally. Warmth is such a delightful thing in winter, but you and I can get as much as we want of it, and a millionaire can have no more. And then there are so many cheap ordinary things to eat that are just as good as, or better than the expensive things. An epicure who lives somewhere in the western part of the state was saying the other day that, having a particular dinner in view he sent to a judicious man in New York for the best fish that the market offered. They sent him a fresh cod, and he admitted that no fish could be better (those are his remarks above) and he commented on the comparative cheapness of the fleshly gratifications that were really best, such as potatoes and chickens and fresh air, and tea and water (warm and cold), and soap and sleep. When one considers how good a big five cent sandwich tastes when he is really hungry, and what a poor thing a five dollar dinner is when he is not, and how little difference there is between good wine and good water when it has once passed one's gullet, and how much of that difference is in favor of the water it really lends a dangerous charm to economy and simple living, and makes one wonder that thrift is not more catching, and that the delights of avarice should be so generally monopolized by the aged."

MR. GOMPERS AT CHICAGO

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech delivered last week at Chicago said

"Last evening I went through the corridors of this building and saw men lying on the stone floor and leaning against the iron staircases asleep. Those who are responsible for this condition of affairs, if they do not take warning, will be sleeping in false security. The men responsible for these conditions, who send out protests, in which we join against the throwing of bombs in Barcelona and in Paris, and against assasins in Chicago, must accept the solutions of the problem which organized labor presents for the development of the human family, or be confronted with this kind of border warfare."

Mr. Gompers has probably not gotten into his head an appreciation of the status at Chicago. The creation of the World's Fair caused a tremendous demand for labor of all classes, and workmen, skilled and unskilled, gravitated in the direction of that demand, and did not hesitate to ask the payment of wages beyond all precedent, and to enforce the request by means with in their grasp It is safe to assert that the profits of the fair went not into the pockets of the landlords of Chicago, for most of them lost money, or at best came out even. The profits were absorbed by labor Now the fair is over, many of these surplus working people are still there, and quite naturally a depression has followed the closing of the fair, which leaves them less to do than is the case under normal circumstances. It is quite natural, then, that the problem of caring for the unemployed in Chicago is more difficult of solution than in any other American city, and it certainly does not assist in a satisfactory settlement to declare in violent language that the solution presented by Mr. Gompers's association "must" be accepted. "Must" is a word that we Americans do not relish. An Eastern paper puts it in this way:

"Still, if there had been no Chicago capitalists, there would have been no Chicago Fair, and if there had been no incursion of labor or of idleness into Chicago, there would have been no unusual number of unemployed. The responsibility of a capitalist, from the Gompersian standpoint, is a very serious matter."

The developments of the year prove that capital is not remunerative when labor is unemployed. The dictum that their interests are identical was never more true, and it does not take a microscope to enable one to see it.

An Accident at Minglewood.

NORTH LAWRENCE, O., Dec. 20 — Robert Williams, a miner in Minglewood mine, was seriously but not fatally injured this morning by a fall of slate.

IT IS A BLOW AT LABOR.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON MR. COXEY'S ROAD SCHEME.

The Great Ohio Statesman Says That the Financial Features Are Founded on Fallacious Views and That National Road Building is Unconstitutional.

The cartoon being circulated by the J S. Coxey Good Roads Association is very familiar to the people of this vicinity. The text of the bill, which Mr. Coxey hopes to have passed by congress in furtherance of his scheme, is as follows:

MR. COXEY'S BILL.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in congress assembled: That the secretary of the treasury of the United States is hereby authorized and instructed to have engraved and have printed, im-

JOHN SHERMAN.

mediately after the passage of this bill, five hundred millions of dollars of treasury notes, a legal tender for all debts public and private, said notes to be in denominations of one, two, five and ten dollars, and to be placed in a fund to be known as the "General County Road Fund System of the United States," and to be expended solely for said purpose.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of war to take charge of the construction of the said general county road system in the United States, and said construction to commence as soon as the secretary of the treasury shall inform the secretary of war that the said fund is available, which shall not be later than January 1st, 1894, when it shall be the duty of the secretary of war to inaugurate the work and expend the sum of twenty millions of dollars per month, pro rata with the number of miles of road in each state and territory of the United States

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all labor other than that of the office of the secretary of war, "whose compensations are already fixed by law," shall be paid by the day, and that the rate be not less than one dollar and fifty cents per day for common labor, and three dollars and fifty cents per day for team and labor, and that eight hours per day shall constitute a day's labor under the provisions of this bill.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S CRITICISM

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 14, 1893.

Your note of the 13th is received. The illustrated picture of Mr. Coxey represents that congress has demonetized silver and adopted the single standard of gold. This is not true, as both gold and silver are now as free in circulation as ever, but congress has suspended the purchase of silver bullion, 371¼ grains of which are intrinsically worth only fifty six cents. All of our money now outstanding, whether of gold, silver or paper is maintained at par with each other This would be impossible if coinage of silver was free.

How it will help the laboring man to reduce the standard of the value of his labor I cannot comprehend. He more than all others is interested in having money of the highest purchasing power. The pitiable state of the laboring man of today is caused by the threatened blow at American industries by a free trade tariff. This undoubtedly has caused the fearful distress prevailing in the country. The remedy proposed, of issuing $500,000,000 of United States notes not redeemable in coin would be a fearful failure. The issue of such a mass of paper money would restore the condition of affairs that existed in 1837 and 1873, when either irredeemable money or money worth less than par circulated. The remedy is totally delusive, and instead of relieving, would add to the troubles that surround us. The true remedy is to secure to the people good money, of unquestioned and unchangeable value, based upon gold and silver coin, and to maintain American industries by wise taxation on foreign productions that compete with our own.

The building of roads by the government throughout the United States is impossible and unconstitutional Good roads are necessary and should be constructed by the states and counties of the United States as rapidly as their means will permit, but to attempt these improvements by the issue of irredeemable paper money would be far worse than to suffer for a time the inconvenience of bad roads.

Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall;
One by one our dear ones die
O, to keep them with us still!
Loving hearts send up the cry
Wife and mother O how dear
Fading like a mist away
Father, let us keep them here
Tearfully to God we pray.

Many a wife and mother, who seems doomed to die because she suffers from diseases peculiar to women, which saps her life away like a vampire, and baffles the skill of the family physician, can be saved by employing the proper remedy. This remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the greatest boon ever conferred by man on weak, suffering, despairing women. It is a specific for all phases of female weakness, no matter what their name.

THE INDEPENDENT sets the pace.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE

David Levers Passes Away on Saturday Evening.

David Levers died at his home near West Brookfield on Saturday evening, after an illness of several years' duration. His age was 77 years. He was one of the early settlers of Tuscarawas township, having been a resident of that township for fifty-five years. He lived on his farm two miles west of this city continuously for fifty years. He was well known as a quiet, unassuming, industrious farmer, whose daily life was one of strict integrity and uncompromising devotion to his duties as a husband, father and citizen. In politics he was, for many years, an unflinching supporter and advocate of the Prohibition party.

Eight children survive him, his wife having died eight years ago, and one daughter but recently. The children living are: Mrs. O B. Culler, of Pigeon Run; Mrs. Wm. Speck, of Kansas City, Mo; Mrs. H. A Shafer, Mrs. Luther Brain, Mrs. J O Oberlin, his sons, William, David, jr., and John, living in this city and immediate vicinity.

The funeral was held on Tuesday morning from the residence at 9:30, standard time, and from the Lutheran church of Brookfield at 10 o'clock. Interment in the Brookfield cemetery.

FRANKLIN BENDER.

The Youngest of the Well Known Bender Brothers Dies.

Franklin Bender, the youngest of the family of four brothers and two sisters who have for many years resided on their home farm in Tuscarawas township, west of Massillon, died Sunday afternoon from congestion of the stomach and lungs, after an illness of four weeks. The funeral services was conducted from the house at half-past 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Nathan Moffitt and Dr. J. L. McGhie. Mr. Bender was about 58 years old. During his entire life he has commanded the respect of his neighbors and of all who knew him. He possessed the family characteristics of honesty, industry and thrift and was in a large measure responsible for the success which has always followed the footsteps of the Bender family. The surviving sisters ann brothers are the Misses Lavina and Charlotta and Messrs. Adam, Jeremiah and Elias Bender.

BOUGHT A MANSFIELD MILL.

The Hicks Brown Milling Plant Now Owned in Massillon.

The flouring mills owned by the Hicks Brown Milling Company in Mansfield, were sold at receiver's sale Monday, John, Warren and Oliver Jacobs and Mrs. Hicks Brown, of Massillon, part owners of the plant, being the purchasers. The mill was appraised at $45,388 and the price paid by the purchasers was $30,200. Of this amount $10,200 was paid in cash and the balance in two equal annual payments of $10,000 each.

Beside the new owners, the Hicks Brown Milling Company was composed of Messrs. M. D. Harter, Huntington Brown and other Mansfield citizens, and several months ago, owing to some differences among the stockholders, the mill was placed under the receivership of Charles Ackerman. John Jacobs said this morning that the mill would be continued in operation, and under the direct management of the new owners, but that he was unprepared at present to say just what changes would be made in the office force

The News of Fulton

CANAL FULTON, Dec. 19 —Henry Bevard, one of our prominent business men and a well known druggist died Monday morning A short time ago he was attacked with grip which affected the brain He was a member of the G A R, and carried the marks of the battle field, his right arm being entirely useless from a bullet wound He leaves a wife and three children. Funeral will be held Wednesday.

George Struggles, of Cleveland, was in town over Sunday.

John Liggett has resigned his position with Strong, Cobb & Co., and after this week will have charge of one of the offices of the United States Baking Company, of Cleveland He spent yesterday with his sister, Miss Mame Liggett, in Massillon, the guest of Miss Taggart

The Presbyterian and Methodist churches are rehearsing for cantatas to be given Christmas eve at their respective churches.

The Fulton Dramatic Company will repeat "Uncle Josh" at the opera house during the holidays

The reading circle meets tonight at the residence of Prof. Focht.

George Stover is expected home Saturday from his stay in Adrian, Mich., where he has been taking a course in a business college

Far a sore throat there is nothing better than a flanel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured meny very sever cases. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

What Shakespeare Might Have Said.

To take or not to take; that is the question.
Whether 'tis better for a man to suffer
The pangs and torments of indigestion,
Or something take, and, in its taking, end them

Shakespeare didn't say that, but very likely he would have said something similar, if he were living in this 19th century, when so many suffer untold agonies from indigestion. Of course he would have gone on to say that a man must be a fool not to take the "something" which would put an end to the "pangs and torments" spoken of, if he could get it. Now it is a fact that weakened, impoverished blood brings on indigestion, which is the cause of dyspepsia, constipation—a poisoned condition of the whole system—and it is a fact, also, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will so purify the blood and enrich it that all the weakened organs are revitalized and strengthened. It is guaranteed to do this. If it doesn't, your money will be refunded to you.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

CANTON, Dec. 18 —The committee appointed by the court of common pleas for the purpose, has submitted its report on examination of correctional and benevolent institutions in the county for the year ending with November, 1893. The report is signed by Mary K. Hartzell, president; R. W. McCaughey, secretary; C. McCullough Everhard, J. E. Dougherty, Emma W. Cantine and W. M. Gilson, and says in part:

"The committee has made three visits during the year to the infirmary and children's home, and also visits to the city prisons of Canton, Alliance and Massillon. We are pleased to say that since our report of a year ago, a part of the recommendations of this committee in reference to the Fairmount Children's Home has been acted upon. The premises have been further improved by the erection of an electric light plant, which is also nearly ready for use. The number of imbecile children has been much reduced, and the Home is now almost entirely occupied by the class of children for which it was intended. We urge that the present system of sewerage be wholly abandoned, and one more consistent with modern ideas of sanitary conditions adopted at the earliest practicable date.

"We especially commend the work of the matron, Mrs. Southworth. Both the superintendent and the matron are certainly well qualified for the positions they occupy, and are conscientiously discharging the duties imposed upon them. The moral training of the children is well attended to, and they are in good condition of health Diphtheria and other epidemic diseases have existed at times during the year, aggravated no doubt by the unsanitary conditions referred to, but the death rate during the year has been low.

"In our visit to the infirmary we found the same excellent management noticed in our last report. Little, if any, improvement can be made as long as the old buildings on the premises are in use We earnestly recommend, as we did a year ago, that Mr and Mrs Pontius be retained in charge of this institution Any change can hardly be for the better, and in all probability would work injury. The new hospital recommended in our last report is now well under way, and when completed will greatly aid in the care of the inmates.

"An inspection of the county jail shows it to be fairly well kept. At our last visit there were thirty-seven inmates, while the accommodations provide for the care of but twenty-eight.

"Your committee does not hesitate to say that the institutions referred to are all in better condition than when we last reported, with the exception, however, of the county jail, and are pleased to know that our former suggestions made to the Stark county common pleas court, and by the court communicated to the commissioners, have been in the main carried out, as we believe to the lasting benefit of the institutions supported by the county"

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Emanuel Joy has commenced proceedings in court to secure a divorce from Mary Joy. The defendant is charged with infidelity. The man in the case is a certain James Carson, of Western Star, Summit county, where Mr. and Mrs Joy reside The plaintiff is represented by Willison & Day, of Massillon.

John O Garrett, the assignee of William Castleman, of Massillon, gave bond Saturday in the sum of $15,000.

Anna M. Chapman has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Christian Anderson, of Canton.

Jesse Warner has been appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Hostler, of Osnaburg.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles Reese and Jennie O. Crites, of Beach City, and Edward T Bowers and Mary Umbenhour, of Pigeon Run.

CANTON, Dec. 19 —The workhouse directors met Monday afternoon, and at a late hour in the evening had succeeded in electing R. S. Shields president, H. W Loeffler secretary, and A. J. Pontius superintendent, and thereby hangs a tale. The election of Messrs. Shields and Loeffler was easily accomplished, but it took six ballots to settle the fate of the n y and nine who were looking lovi ., upon the choice plum captured by jolly Jack Pontius, who is now infirmary superintendent. On the first ballot ex-Marshal Gentry got two votes, Hugh Brown 1, J. M. Stillwell 1, and A. J. Pontius 1. On the decisive ballot Mr. Pontius got 3 votes and Mr. Gentry 2 The ballots were secret, but when notes were compared it was found that Mr. Pontius had secured the votes of Mr. Shields, Dem., and those of the two Republican members. The Republican directors were appointed by County Commissioner Wearstler. Mr. Shields was named by Commissioner Kreighbaum. Captain Clutz selected the remaining two directors, who found themselves in the minority.

The directors have decided to make a trip to Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo and other cities, to inform themselves upon the best methods of workhouse management The county commissioners will furnish the buildings and turn them over to the directors within a month. The courthouse was crowded this morning with disappointed candidates for the appointment. Each was surrounded by his near and dear friends, who were endeavoring, with fierce gestures toward the commissioners' office, to explain how this and that director and commissioner had failed them. The minor offices will not be filled until the building is completed and ready for use.

A SUBJECT FOR ARBITRATION.

A petition was filed in the common pleas court yesterday by Attorney J. O. Garrett, of Massillon, in which Josephine Fielberth makes a claim against John Fielberth, deceased, in the sum of $2,051 86 for money loaned to John Fielberth in his life time. Cyrus H. Stoner, the executor of the last will of John Fielberth and the defendent in the petition disputes the validity of the claim and denies that it is a just debt against the estate. It was therefore agreed between the plaintiff and defendent that the matter in dispute should be referred to the arbitration of George Young, Philip Gise and Jacob Wetter, their finding to be subject to the approval of J. P. Prescott, the present probate judge. The petition is to be filed with the clerk of courts and further proceedings in the case shall be had before the court of common pleas

DEATH OF MARTIN WIKIDAL.

Martin Wikidal died in Canton on Sunday at the age of 93. He left France in 1833, came to America, and at Cleveland, to use his own language: "I embarked on the Ohio canal, intending to go to St. Louis, Mo. The canal boat was named "The Ohio," captained by Robert H Folger, of Massillon, Ohio. Arriving at Massillon we stopped for provissions; I went out to see the town; was so much pleased with it that I concluded to stay for a while. My traveling companions had some relations in Canton, Stark county, O., whom they wished to see, and I accompanied them to them to the town. I found the Canton people very friendly and inviting, so much so, that I made up my mind to remain"

SHERIFF DOLL IS READY.

Sheriff-elect Hiram Doll stated today that it was his intention to move his family into the jail residence as soon as possible. "I have all arrangements completed," said he, "to commence my new duties on the first Monday in next month. The present office deputy, William Wagner, will remain with me until I become accustomed to the office work. My writing deputy will be Homer Stone, of Canton, and for turnkey Adam Wendling, of Massillon, has been selected."

GOT AWAY WITH THE WHEAT.

The police are now looking for the driver of a wagon which carried fifteen bushels of wheat and a number of other articles away from Hanna Wright's farm, north of the city, last night. The invader boldly drove upon the Wright place, loaded up the articles he wanted and made his escape. The wagon was tracked into Canton by the farm hands early this morning

A MILLINER ASSIGNS.

Isador Lafkovits, a dealer in millineay, cloaks, etc., whose place of business is located in North Market street, assigned late yesterday afternoon to J. J. Grant as the result of general business depression. The assets amount to $4 000 and the liabilities are estimated as the same.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, first ward—Hiram Umbenhour to David Henney, lot No. 344, $1.

Massillon, third ward — Susan H. Lieghley to Ira A. Lieghley, lot No. 249, $6,000

David Heaney to Nancy S. Umbenhour, lot No. 344, $1.

Ira A Lieghley to Eli B. Lieghley lot No. 249, $6,000

James Myers to James Henry Myers lot No. 255, $300.

Perry township—Wm. F. Ricks to G. Silas Archer, lot No. 27 in Columbian Heights, $200.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

The will of Samuel Hardgrove, of Lawrence township, was filed today for probate

Henry Sinnock has petitioned the common pleas court, through Attorney J O. Garrett, for judgment against David W. Miller, in the sum of thirty dollars.

Theodore Gardner, a young man of this city, was arrested last night for helping to burglarize Sells Bros.' grocery last week.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Wm. Baysinger and Cora E. Johns, of Massillon; John C. Sours and Sarah Moke, of Canal Fulton; Charles Walker and Nettie Shidler, of Alliance.

CANTON, Dec. 20 —Marshall C. Barber, of this city, slipped and fell while leaving an office in Pittsburg yesterday afternoon, breaking his leg. He was brought to Canton at 4 o'clock this morning and taken to his home in South Market street. Mr. Barber is a brother in-law of Governor William McKinley.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, fourth ward — Mary A. Marks to Emile Clementz lot No. 460, $155

Henry Gribble to Sophia Paul, lot No. 258, $2,470.

Tuscarawas township—Wm. Reinoehl to Samuel Ziegler, 5 83 100 acres, $1,083.

Sugar Creek township—David Teeple to Joseph Teeple, 40 acres, $2,400.

Catherine and Z. A. Reese to Leah Kaudenbach, lots 16, 17, $850

Christmas Eve at St. John's

Christmas eve at St. John's Evangelical church will be appropriately celebrated. The programme is as follows:

Prelude by Mr. Zimmerman, choir, German; prayer, German, by the pastor; song by Sunday school, No. 45, S. S. L

Scripture reading, German, by the pastor, Isa 9, 2 7; song by Sunday school, No; 158, Car. Sanc., "Joy to the World;" song by German primary, No. 53, S S. L.; song by society, No. 28, N. S., "Seeking for Me."

Offertory call by Mr. Zimmerman; song by Sunday school, No. 65, S. S.L.; responsive reading, German, Luc. 2, 1 7; song by Christian Endeavor, No. 149, N. S., "Christmas Carol;" song by English primary, No. 8, I. P., "I Would be a Christmas Bell;" responsive reading, English, Luc. 2, 1-7; choir, duet, "Rock of Ages."

Song by primary, German; responsive reading, German, Luc 2, 8 15; song by Christian Endeavor, No. 147, N. S., "The Beautiful Babe of Bethlehem;" song by society, No. 150, N. S., "Child in the Manger;" song by primary, English, No. 99, I. P., "Long Time Ago;" responsive reading, English, Luc. 2, 8 15.

Song by Sunday school, No. 57, S S. L; solo, German; song by Sunday School, No. 162, Car. Sanc., "Who is He in Yonder Be;" address by pastor; quartette, choir, Lord's prayer, benediction, distribution.

Excursions to California.

On account of the San Francisco Mid-Winter Fair, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco, St. Jose, Colton, Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal., and Portland, Ore., at reduced rates, good until April 1, 1894. For full particulars call on any coupon ticket agent or address John R. Pott, district passenger agent, 486 William St., Williamsport, Pa.

THE FARMERS IN SESSION.

Listening to Numerous Good Lectures at Music Hall.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The second annual institute of the western Stark county farmers, held under the auspices of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, convened in Music Hall this morning. Owing to the bad weather the attendance was rather light. At 11 o'clock the president, L. Swigart, of Canal Fulton, called the meeting to order, and after prayer had been offered by Wm. Smith, of Massillon, Mr. Swigart delivered his annual address. It was found necessary to change the programme, and the introduction of the topic, "Does Corn Need Culture?", by John Gould, of Aurora, was followed by a spirited discussion brought about by numerous questions asked of Mr Gould.

This afternoon the principal address will be "Foundation of Dairying," by Mr. Gould. Prof. T. S. Hunt, of the Ohio State University, who was to have been present, will not be able to come, but it is hoped Prof. Lazenby, of the same college, will arrive this afternoon and speak tonight on the subject, "Horticulture at the World's Fair."

Another topic that will be introduced this afternoon is "Small Fruits on the Farm," and the discussion to follow will be led by Mrs. S. O. Eggert, of Massillon. The evening's session will commence at 7:30 o'clock and beside Prof. Lanzenby's address, Mrs. Jennie M. Lester, of Canal Fulton, will read an essay on "Problems," and John Gould will talk on "The World's Great Harbor." Tomorrow another interesting programme will be carried out. Several of the members of the institute choir are ill and unable to be present but an effort is being made to arrange for other music for this evening's meeting. The members extend a cordial invitation to all Massillon people and the public in general to attend. No admission fee.

LECTURES TO THE FARMERS.

They are Having Some Good Ones at Music Hall

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Prof. T. S. Hunt, who notified the secretary that he would be unable to attend the institute surprised the members by arriving yesterday afternoon in time to deliver an able and instructive address on "Feeding Value of Foods," and he answered clearly numerous questions concerning his topic

At the evening session the mandolin club rendered several selections, and John Gould spoke on "Farmers' Ideas of taxation." Mr Gould thought that office of assessor should be abolished and each property owner should be required to make out his own tax list and be compelled to swear to its truthfulness before the township or city clerk.

This, he thought, was better than the present system, as the assessor may be influenced while making his lists by a sense of indebtedness to relatives, political friends and his creditors.

Prof. Hunt then told the farmer how he may analyze his soil, and suggested that the best plan would be to make tests with cereals or plants in a small plot of ground,

The Tuesday morning session opened with music by the Mandolin Club and prayer by the Rev. Edward L. Kemp. Dr. F Z. Groff, of Massillon, was the first speaker of the morning. His subject was "Progress Made in Veterinary Science and Its Relation to Agriculture." This was the doctor's maiden speech, and he acquitted himself in an extremely creditable manner.

A. J. Rohn, of Navarre, talked of "Small Fruits on the Farm" and the discussion that followed was led by Mrs. S. O. Eggert. Messrs. A. R. Hanna, A Bailey, C. K. Smith, A. J. Rohn and Peter Roche were appointed as a committee to nominate officers and the annual election will take place at this afternoon's session. Prof. Hunt delivered a portion of his address on "Profits in Farming" just before the morning session closed.

WILL HOLD ANOTHER INSTITUTE.

Election of Officers and Final Work of the Farmers.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Farmers Institute terminated its second annual session yesterday afternoon. The committee on nominations reported and the following officers were elected for 1894

President, N.E. Moffitt; vice president, J. K. McDowell; secretary, Mrs. S. O Eggert; treasuaer, A. H. Bowman; executive committe, A. R. Hanna, P. Rasche, W. D. Oberlin, M. J. Snively, L. Swigart

The programme for the afternoon was taken up and Wm. G Myers responded to the subject, "Tidiness in Farm Buildings and Surroundings." The topic was further discussed by Mr. Gould, Prof. Hunt and W. E. Smith.

By the request of the audience Prof. Hunt gave a lecture on the method and results of corn culture as experimented upon at the Ohio State University. Some of the methods were in opposition to those generally practiced by farmers in Stark county, which, no doubt, will lead the farmers here to make similar experiments.

Mr. Gould gave his lecture on "Shall We Dairy in Winter," which was another of his practical talks showing that every dairy, large or small, may be profitable by proper food and judicious feeding.

A vote was taking carrying unanimously in favor of holding an institute next year. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and bad condition of the roads, the attendance was not large but much interest was manifested in the papers and addresses The mandolin club furnished the music.

Keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you decide to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be persuaded to take any other.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system, is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose grately benefits, 75c. Sold by Morganthaler & Heister's druggist, Massillon O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. J. R. Neidenheiser is visiting friends in Lorain.

Jesse Gardner is able to be out, after a two weeks' attack of typhoid fever.

Dr. F. G. Jones is moving into the Peacock residence in East Oak street.

Meuser & Co. have sold a piano to the Presbyterian church at Canal Fulton.

Mrs. L. Q. Hoover is in Cleveland, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Maier.

C. W. Russell is again able to be out, after a serious illness of two weeks' duration.

Miss Jennie Lynch, of Canton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Hawl, in Green street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Murphy left this morning for Circleville, where they expect to reside.

Frank Baird, a Canton music dealer, will close out his stock in that city and move to Massillon.

Landlord Lutton, of the Conrad Hotel, is confined to his room by the prevailing epidemic, grip.

The canal is again covered with ice and the frozen surface is covered with small boys this afternoon.

Mrs. Julia Moore left this morning for Pittsburg, where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Henry Hubbard.

The county commissioners have decided to extend the limit for taxpaying to January 10, 1894 Taxpayers will please take notice.

Collector Ohliger has appointed J. D. Selzer, of Cleveland for cashier; an J. Frank Woolf deputy collector for the Youngstown district.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Sladden, of Cleveland, will spend the holidays with Mr. Sladden's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sladden, in Green street.

Private information conveys the sad news that Frank Minich, of Grand Rapids, Mich., formerly of Massillon, is lying at the point of death.

John Grossklaus, of Navarre, who has been ill for the past four weeks, is very much worse, and grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

Detectives have broken up a gang of car thieves who have been operating on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road at Midvale and New Philadelphia.

The statement that Mr. Miller served as city engineer for fifteen years is make subject to correction as the exact length of his incumbency could not be ascertained today.

Business has been so dull at the mayor's court during the last few weeks that the mayor was astonished beyond description, when a plain drunk was brought before him.

Henry Bevard, of Canal Fulton, a druggist well known throughout Stark county, died at 2 o'clock Monday. Mr. Bevard had an attack of grip some time ago, and consumption set in.

Robert H. Folger, esq., is confined to his home with the grip, and will not be able to attend to business at his office before Saturday morning. It is possible that he will not be able to open his court room then.

Dr. H. C. Royer and C. S. Traphagen, who left Massillon a few years ago, have evidently secured control of some new hotel, as invitations mailed to Massillon, mentioned the opening of the Lake View Hotel, Elsinore, Cal., Thursday evening, December 21.

J. S. Coxey has received a letter from D. M. Fulwiler, of Chicago, who says that "you will certainly feel that the endorsement of your road plan by the American Federation of Labor outweighs the condemnation of the plan by your distinguished citizen John Sherman."

Miss Elizabeth Dick, half sister of Jacob Haney, of near Sippo, died last Saturday, at the residence of the latter. The funeral took place Monday at 1 o'clock, at the Stands church, and burial in the cemetery near by. the Rev Wm. H. Shults, of Massillon, officiating.

Marriage licenses have been granted to William Santers and Cora Singer, of Mapleton; Orrin A. Zerbe and Dora May Stauffer, Herschel Miller and Elmira Hubertz, and Charles A. Stolberg and Mary Delia Houser, of Canton; Marion Grove and Sarah Soliday, of Bolivar.

The Massillon rolling mill, which, after a long idleness, resumed operations on November 8, was compelled to close down on Saturday night, owing to a lack of orders. The mill will not be started until a sufficient number of orders are received to warrant resumption of work.

The death of Mrs. Catharine Pfirman, who has for many years been a resident of Massillon, occurred at her home, in State street, on Saturday. She was a member of St. Mary's Catholic church and the funeral services were conducted at that church by the Rev. James Kuhn.

John D. Orr, of Warren, one of Internal Revenue Collector Ohliger's new assistants, is having a hard time trying to make the Chinese of his territoro register. He says it is the worst job he has ever had, as the Chinamen look so much alike that about the only sure way of getting all the almon-eyed individuals in a large laundry is to make them line up, and while one man stands guard another makes them comply with the law.

Secretary John Hay of the Stark County Agricultural Society is in town attending the farmers' institute. He says: "Nominations will be received by me up to and including December 30 for directors for the following cities and townships: Osnaburg, Washington, Plain, Jackson, Lake, Marlboro, Pike, Perry, Bethlehem, city of Canton. Nominations must be made in writing. The election will be held in the basement of the court house, Saturday, January 6, 1894, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m."

At the regular monthly meeting of the Knights of St. John held last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, V. Lachemeier; vice president, Thomas Kern; corresponding secretary, Fred Forster; financial secretary, Edward Ertle; treasurer, Jacob Scherber; messenger, Edward Yaste; trustees. Nicholas Schoot, Charles Leonard, sr., and Timothy Ferris; captain, Fred Forster; first lieutenant, T. Ferris; second lieutenant, V. Lachemeier; first sergaant, V. Hamel; second sergeant, N. Schoot; banner carrier, Thomas Kern; flag carrier, N Geibel.

AN EVENING MARRIAGE.

Frederick Broman and Miss Minnie Kitchen Wedded Last Night.

Fifty guests gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kitchen, in South Erie street, Tuesday night to witness the marriage of Frederick Broman to Miss Minnie Kitchen, daughter of the host and hostess. The ceremony, performed by the Rev. A. R. Chapman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, took place in the parlor, the bridal couple entering unaccompanied.

The bride's gown was of a handsome shade of brown Lansdown, trimmed with pale blue silk and passementerie. She wore a beautiful diamond ring, the gift of the groom, and carried bride's roses. After the congratulations supper was served. Later in the evening the members of Pflug's orchestra arrived, and their music, together with banjo and vocal selections by Messrs. Perkins and Martin, who are professional performers, was enjoyed during the remainder of the evening.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Broman have friends innumerable who are offering their congratulations today. They have taken rooms at a residence in South Erie street. Many handsome gifts were received by the young couple. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Sladden, of Cleveland, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Koontz, of Canton.

TRAMPS AT THE TILL.

Three Rascals Relieve the W. & L. E. Station of $39.45

The W. & L. E. ticket office was robbed Tuesday of $39 45 in money, and the only clew in possession of the police is the fact that Gate Keeper Samuel Morgan saw three tramps loitering about the waiting room. The robbery was effected between 9 and 10 o'clock, when Agent E. P. Edgar was engagnd in the freight office. The men gained an entrance to the office by prying up the window in the ladies' waiting room by means of a brake key. The money drawer was opened in a like manner. One dollar and eighty cents in change was left in the drawer, so it is probable that the men were frightened away before they could do further damage. The fact that money had been taken was first made known by Baggage Master John Smith, who entered the office at 10 o'clock and found the window open and the drawer broken.

She Believes Him Honest.

Mrs. Lue J. Kurtz called at THE INDEPENDENT office yesterday evening to make a statement in regard to F. P. Richter. Mrs. Kurtz, it will be remembered, is the lady referred to in last Wednesday's Canton dispatches to THE INDEPENDENT as having been in that city in search of Mr. Richter, who had gone there with money to pay certain patent claims in which they were jointly interested. She stated that Mr. Richter had returned, and that explanations had been made which were perfectly satisfactory to her, and that she now wishes the public to understand that she reposes perfect confidence in Mr. Richter's honesty and integrity.

Newman.

Western members of the American Federation of Labor are after President Gompers scalp, and seeking to defeat him at the annual convention, because his silver views fail to meet their approval, labor organizations will find to their sorrow when its too late, that the present times will not justify trading the old for the new, but some people don't seem to care what the result is, just so they get a little personal satisfaction, no matter who may suffer thereby.

David E. Rowland is laid up the past week by being caught with a car in the Forrest mine, he is improving slowly.

Our Sunday school held a box social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Findley for the purpose of swelling the treasury to allow the children a Christmas tree which the committee are now busy preparing for Sunday evening. Everybody is invited to come and spend an evening with the children and Santa Claus.

James Archibald, of this precinct, is drawn as a petit juror for the January term of common pleas court.

Wm. Aston's horse got out of the farm one night last week, and after two days search, was found at North Lawrence, safe and sound.

Philip Parr and Wm. Archibald are both improving, after a severe of sickness.

The funeral of the late Mrs. H. D. Merriman, whose death was announced in the daily INDEPENDENT took place on Sunday at 1 o'clock, and was conducted by the Rev. James Lister, of North Lawrence, and the remains laid to rest in the Massillon cemetary, along side of her husband who preceded her by five years.

Our coal mines are running extremly slow for this time of the year.

Our brick works are running every day and pay day last Saturday made business a little lively.

The Chicago grip continues in our midst.

Justus.

Our schools will close Friday for one week's vacation.

A. W. Fisher and family, who have been afflicted with the grip, are slowly recovering.

Our churches will entertain their people with holiday services. The U. B. will give an entertainment Christmas evening, and the Welsh on New Year's evening.

Miss Annie Shutler spent last week in Wilmot.

Mrs. Cora Allenbaugh visited at the home of G W. Wilhelm last week.

Justus literary society adjourned until after the holidays.

TRUSTEE JOHN M'CANE.

SCANDALOUS ACCUSATIONS MADE AGAINST HIM.

His Removal From Office Likely to Follow —Charged With Making Improper Proposals to Persons in Need of Township Aid —Other Members Talk.

Hints of improper official conduct on the part of Township Trustee John McCane have been rife for some time, and within the last few weeks have become so prevalent as to demand investigation. It is charged, in a manner so direct as to permit of no alternative but to take up the matter, that Trustee McCane has not waited for the poor and needy to call upon him, but has gone out of his way to offer relief when neither asked nor needed, and has pressed his supposed advantage by offering insults too gross to warrant publication.

"It is true that such charges have been made," said Trustee Dangler this morning, "but they have not been preferred formally, and I hardly know what course we can pursue. We have no power to remove Mr. McCane, providing he is guilty, but we will certainly vindicate ourselves as a body by demanding that something be done. I told Mr. McCane at one of our meetings that thus and so had been charged, but he made no answer. At least a dozen widows have made complaint in some form or other. In several instances their husbands had been dead but a few weeks when he appeared on the scene. One woman, Mrs. John Moore, I am told is prepared ,to make affidavit if necessary. You can say that the trustees have as yet taken no steps in the matter, and that whatever they do will be governed by what is right to the public and just to Trustee McCane."

MR SMITH SPEAKS STRONGLY.

Trustee A. W. Smith is particularly indignant at McCane's reported indiscretions, feeling that they reflect upon the whole board. "I don't think any thing about it," said he, "I know that McCane has been misbehaving himself. In seven particular cases that we are sure of, he made these proposals. In one instance, a woman came to my own home who needed help. She lived in McCane's district. She came to complain of him and said that she would die before she would ask or receive aid from John McCane. These are times when many people are being pinched harder than they ever have been, and it is outrageous that with want staring them in the face this man urges his unlawful desires, naturally suggesting to them that the amount of relief will depend upon compliance. I understand that McCane is 64 years old. He is married and has children. There is absolutely no excuse for his scandalous behavior. We must get rid of him. Exactly how I cannot say. That will be looked into. McCane denies that he is guilty. McCane keeps a grocery. When he gives orders he issues them on himself, and then delivers the goods, and in that way often gets into houses where he is not wanted."

MR M'CANE TALKS.

When a reporter called on Mr. McCane at his grocery store, No. 145 Wooster street, the latter was writing a township order on a dealer for a ton coal, for a young woman who sat near the stove. After the woman had departed the reporter informed Mr. McCane that certain unpleasant charges, which he enumerated, had been made against him. The accused trustee evinced neither surprise nor anger and said not a word until asked whether or not the stories were true, when he replied:

"No, they are simply lies."

"Have you heard anything of these charges before?" was asked

"No, this is the first intimation I have had that any such stories were afloat."

"What do you propose to do about them?" was the next question.

"Why I shall pay no attention to the matter until some definite charges are brought against me, either by the trustees or some other authorities. Then they will have to bring forward their proof."

"Have you any enemies that you know of, Mr. McCane?"

"I suppose so. Most people have, and as the trustees are occasionally obliged to refuse help to people whom we don't consider needy or deserving, they are often pretty sore against us."

Up to this time Mr. McCane had not been told who his accusers were, and naming one of the women the reporter asked him whether he had ever had any trouble with her.

"Yes, I have. Sometime ago she applied to me for help, and I told her she had better apply to the G. A. R. organization for help, as they have a fund for that purpose. Beside, I was convinced that she was not really in need. It does not surprise me to hear that she would try to revenge herself in such a way, for I don't think she is above using such methods. A member of the G. A. R told me some time ago that he and his wife had visited the woman and that from what they could gather she was not in need of help and was in very comfortable circumstances."

The widow of whom McCane speaks as having a grudge against him, because he refused to give her an order, is Mrs. John Moore, who, in her own statement, declares that she got an order from McCane and secured groceries upon it.

MRS MOORE'S STATEMENT.

The Mrs. John Moore mentioned by Trustee Dangler lives at 52 Grape street, where she was seen by a reporter this afternoon. It was with great reluctance that she spoke of Mr. McCane's visit. "Its only to protect my good name," said she, "that I recall this affair at all." One day last October Mr. McCane drove his peddling wagon to my house for the purpose, as I supposed, of buying rags. He came to the kitchen door and in response to his rap I invited him to enter, We talked for some time, then he arose and walked into my bedroom, beckoning me to follow. I refused. (Here follow the details relating to McCane's visit, fully exposing his detestable object,

"I promptly informed Mr. McCain that anything he wished to say he could say before my two small children, who were with me. I don't deny that I am poor, but I am respectable and always intend to be. Mr. McCane, seeing that I was very angry, became frightened and began to beg off, but not before he tried in every possible manner to induce me to allow his advances. He then stated that if I would keep still he would give me a township order for $5 worth of groceries and never bother me again. I did not know what to do, but finally accepted the order, as I was in great need

"I got the groceries at Hinderer's store. I did not tell a soul of what had occurred until I applied to Dr. Garrigues for assistance. He referred me to Mr. McCane and I refused to go, and on being questioned by the doctor told my story. My own family knew nothing of the affair until Sunday."

Mrs. Moore states that she will take legal steps against Mr. McCane. She is a widow and in poor circumstances. She works hard endeavoring to support her family, and with the aid of two grown sons and occasional assistance from the township, manages to make a scanty living.

THE METHOD OF REMOVAL

The proposal to remove Trustee McCane raises an interesting legal question. No direct statutory provision can be found authorizing removal. It is possible that general parliamentary law, which enables a body to expel its own members holds good. The trustees have unquestioned right to employ counsel to pave the way for whatever action they may wish to take. The law certainly contemplates possible removals from office, since it provides that vacancies so arrising shall be filled by the senior justice of the peace.

SHIPPED TO FAIRMOUNT.

The Boxes for the Children's Home Sent to Their Destination.

Monday there was shipped to the Children's Home, Alliance, six boxes, one barrel and three chairs. There will be a merry time when the contents of these packages are spread out in the great dining room at the home, which will be closed to the sun light and made brilliant with the electric burners which have recently been placed in the building to supersede the oil lamps formerly in use. For the benefit of those who contributed to the Christmas for the home, the following statement is made:

The cash contribution amounted to $48 35 In addition to this some very generous donations were made by the business men and others. Thirty dolls, which were beautifully dressed by the ladies, 1 box of oranges, 3 dozen pocket knives, 43 pounds of candy, 6 pocket base ball games, 15 pounds of nuts, 3 scrap albums, 1 pound of dates, 1 box of marbles, 3 little chairs, 140 books.

The committee purchased 20 pounds of condy, 10 pounds of nuts, 10 pounds of dates, 100 popcorn balls; $8.25 were spent in toys, $2 30 in handkerchiefs, $2.63 in pocketbooks and neckties, $1 15 in books. One year's subscription was set for the following magazines:

Youths Companion, two copies; St. Nicholas, two copies; Pansy, two copies; Our Little Folks, one copy; Harper's Young People, one copy; Harper's Monthly, one copy; Cosmopolitan, one copy; Ladies' Home Journal, one copy.

After making necessary purchases there remained $10 92 which was sent to the superintendent of the home with the request that it be added to the fund which is accumulating to build a gymnasium for the children. The committee desires to return thanks to all who contributed to the success of the box in any way, and can assure the doners that through their generosity 119 children will have a happy Christmas.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic, Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's

Sudden Death!

That Startling News Heading.

The public is becoming accustomed to the above heading, but nevertheless it always conveys a shock Sudden death in a vast majority of cases results from heart disease, manifested by any one or several of the following symptoms: Short breath, palpitation, irregular pulse, wind in stomach, pain in side, shoulder or arm, under left shoulder blade, between shoulder or in bowels, oppressed weakness in chest, choking sensation, weak or hungry spells, difficult breathing, swelling of feet or ankles, dropsy. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure speedily remedies all these. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly on a guarantee, who will give you his elegant book, free.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle — regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure billiousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women children. Smallest, mildest, surest, 50 doses 25 cts. Samples Free, at Z. T. Baltzly.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MR. CARLISLE'S REPORT.

HE PROPOSES MEASURES TO MEET THE DEFICIENCY.

Special Issue of Bonds to Meet the Deficiency, and Authority Asked to Issue Bonds for $200,000,000 If They are Needed—His Other Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Carlisle's report, sent to congress today, says there will be a deficit amounting to twenty-eight millions for the fiscal year ending on January 30th. He recommends the issue of fifty millions of 3 per cent. bonds. He recommends increased taxes on tobacco and liquor, and asks authority to issue not exceeding two hundred million dollars of bonds if needed, and recommends a tax on incomes from corporate investments.

DOINGS OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Hoar in attacking the President's Hawaiian policy this afternoon, said the President seemed to consider himself the entire United States. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution empowering the foreign relations committee to investigate whether the President had committed diplomatic irregularities in connection with Hawaii.

DEATH OF DANIEL A. MILLER.

For Many Years He Acted as City Engineer.

Daniel A. Miller whose form was familiar to every citizen during the many years that he served as civil engineer for the city of Massillon, died Tuesday at 7:30 o'clock at his home in East Oak street. Over a year ago Mr. Miller suffered an attack of grip which developed into dropsy and failing to regain his strength, he resigned his position and has since been able to leave his home only at intervals.

Mr. Miller was born in Brice-on-the Rhine, Prussia, August 3, 1829. His father was a mining engineer and the son studied engineering with him At the age of twenty-four he went to New York city where he was married to Miss Rena Hoffman, who died five years later. Three children were born only one of whom. Mrs. Amelia Bucher, of Newark, N. J., survives. From New York, Mr. Miller came to Massillon. When the war broke out, he enlisted as a private in Company A, 13th O. V. I., and served with honorable distinction until its close After his return he was again married, his second wife being Miss Elizabeth Baker, who with two children, Frank and Elizabeth survive.

The couple moved to Canal Dover and from there to Bolivar, but returned to Massillon after six years' absence. Fifteen years ago he was elected city engineer and continued to act in that capacity until last year. Mr. Miller was a good citizen, an honest man and the fact that he served so long at such an important post was proof that the members of his party, reposed perfect confidence in his abilities as an engineer.

The funeral will be held from St. John's Evangelical church on Saturday afternoon, and the members of Hart Post will be present to do honor to their dead comrade.

Hood's Cures

Mrs. John Fenton

Dyspepsia, Intense Misery

"No pen can describe the suffering I endured ten years from Dyspepsia. I had almost **Given up Hope** of ever being any better when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I **am entirely cured** and advise anyone suffering from dyspepsia to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The truth of this statement I am **glad to verify at any time.**" MRS. JOHN FENTON, 67 Pride Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, December 19:

LADIES

Millfman, Miss Emmie Scnifton, Mrs Henry Rohrbacker, Mrs A C.

MEN.

Albright, George — Parker, Rev Henry A.
Eckroad, Chas — Shaberdy, Alex
Kirkland, O. W. — Trotter, G
Martin, Thomas

Manufacturers of Advertising Novelties for Merchants.

FOREIGN.

Giuseanni Gallupio.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

— Pledged —

Cleveland's Purity Baking Strength Powder Economy

(Copyright.)

North Lawrence.

John Pollock was in Canton Friday on business.

Mrs. Jane Moore, of Millport, formerly of North Lawrence, was buried at Newman's Creek chapel on the 13th inst., in the presence of a large concourse of friends. The Rev. Ellen R. King preached the sermon.

John Johnson went on business to the county seat Wednesday.

R. A. Pollock, Ezra Oyler, J. O. Eichenberger and Rudy Shank were at Dalton on the 15th inst., attending a meeting of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

Wm. Looby moved into his new home on Pleasant Hill, Wednesday.

Mrs. Shisler was the guest of John Pollock Friday night.

Wm. Green was thrown from a wagon while driving a colt, but fortunately received only a slight injury in an ankle.

A literary society was organized last Wednesday evening in District No. 3, under favorable circumstances. It will meet on every other Wednesday evening.

N. K. Bowman made a flying trip to Canton, Monday. The county treasurer's office is a source of attraction to many of our denizens now.

An interesting and profitable literary society is being conducted each Monday evening in our public school building. The question for debate: "Resolved, That the ladies are progressing more rapidly than the gentle men."

Dr. Hill and lady made a short visit to Alliance last week.

The Christian Endeavor society, recently organized at the U. B chapel, is eliciting much interest and enthusiasm. It starts with fifty charter members. It is to be hoped that that number will be tripled ere many moons pass by.

David Powers met with an accident while in our village.

No literary Monday evening owing to Christmas festivities.

George Stanford is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Wm. Temple and wife, of England are visiting their brother-in-law, John Mossop.

S. W. Fulton paid Orrville a business visit Monday.

The M. E Sunday school will have a treat on Monday afternoon.

Santa Claus will appear at the U. B. chapel Christmas eve, in full uniform and will show his usual generosity to the scholars.

A milk maid convention will be held by the L. T. L. on the 28.

Mr. Eichenberger and wife, of Burton City, were the guests of N. C. Coverts family over Sunday.

Mrs. Richard Collins has started a carpet weaving industry in the East End.

C. E. Winner has sold his store to a Mr. Lucas, of Wooster. He will travel in the interest of the Alliance Pants Company. We are sorry to loose Charley as a business neighbor.

A. Helman has started a jewelry store in the K. of P. hall

Frank Zimmerman's horse slipped and fell between a lumber car and the embankment. The helpless animal laid there for two hours before it could be gotten out and received serious injuries. The bank is in much need of repairs and it is hoped that the railroad officials will take the matter in hand at once and make the much needed repairs. QUISQUID.

ONLY TWO DAYS LEFT.

Figures in the Most Popular Teacher's Piano Contest.

The vote in the contest for the most popular Stark county teacher stood at 1 o'clock:

Emma Kratsch	7154
M. W. Oberlin	6847
Miss Brannan	6277
Miss Nan E. Wiseman	4926
Alice Young	347
Miss Cora Penberthy	228
Miss Dessie Graybill	149
Miss Alice Sweeny, Canton	108
Miss Ella Putt, Canal Fulton	115
Nanetta Sprenger	28
Miss Nora Garver, Navarre	11
Mary Dressler	10
G. B. Eggert	7
Clara Stover, Canal Fulton	8
Mr. Reed, Navarre	5
D. W. Shetler, Justus,	4
Arletta Yost	3
J. E. McFarren, Justus,	3
Charles Shetler, Canton	2
Maggie Remmings	2
Miss Cook, Canton	2
A. L. Mayer, Sippo	2
Thos. Prindville, Canton	2
Prof. L. G. Graves	2
Enoch Stewart	1
Miss Foutz, Navarre	1
Mr. Wetter, Navarre	1
H. A. Backderf, Canal Fulton	1
Edward Bowers	1
W. Howenstein, Beach City,	1
J. B. Fierstoe	1
Miss Lilly Kyle	1
Miss Cora Peters, West Brookfield	1

CUT THIS OUT.

Fill the Blank With Your Favorite Teacher's Name.

The coupon below should be deposited in the ballot box located at the Bahney-Spalding Co.'s store, No. 20, East Main street:

ONE VOTE FOR

.....

THE INDEPENDENT'S most popular teacher contest. A Meuser & Co. piano to the winner. Polls close Friday, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Wilmot.

Prof. John Ellis, of Massillon, was in town Saturday.

The latest addition to our village is a jewelry store.

Daniel Weaver was buried in the cemetery here on Friday last, and Henry Newcomer on Sunday. Both were farmers living near town. The Rev. Munk officiated at the funeral of the former, and the Rev. Scarborough at the latter's.

Among the sick at present are Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Gilmore, Miss May Myers, Wm. Carnahan, Miss Barbara Flickinger and Harry Malone.

The Rev. Yoder closed a series of meetings, Sunday, at the Walnut Creek church Twenty-four conversions are reported. The Rev. Munk is holding a meeting at the Ridge church, and so far there have been twelve conversions, most of whom are heads of families.

What's the Use of Talking

About colds and coughs in the summer time. You may have a tickling cough or a little cold or baby may have the croup, and you ought to know that Parks' Cough Syrup is the best cure for it. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

—SEE—

HIGERD'S

New Furniture Room

Southwest Corner Tremont and Erie, Opposite Hotel Sailer.

Undertaking in all its Branches.

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THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Text of the Measure as Planned by the Committee.

THE NEW RATES AND THE OLD.

Substance of the Free List Section—Coal, Iron Ore, Wool and Lumber to Pay No More Duty—Views of Congressmen Wilson and Bryan.

The following is a full synopsis of the tariff bill reported by the ways and means committee with a comparison with the present tariff. The bill is to go into effect on March 1, 1894, if it passes congress:

THE FREE LIST.

The free list schedule includes the following:

Acids.
Apples.
Arsenic.
Bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork and meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act.
Binding twine.
Birds, stuffed.
Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper.
Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars.
Borax, crude, or borate of soda or borate of lime.
Camphor of all kinds.
Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured.
Coal tar, crude, and all preparations and products of coal tar.
Copper imported in the form of ores.
Copper in plates, bars, ingots or pigs and other forms not manufactured.
Cotton ties of iron or steel cut to lengths, punched or not punched, with or without buckles, for baling cotton.
Cork wood cut into squares or cubes.
Coal, bituminous and shale, and coal, slack or culm; coke.
Diamonds, dust or bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks.
Eggs.
Fresh fish.
Furs, undressed.
Ice.
India rubber, crude.
Iodine, resublimed.
Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore.
Lard, lemon juice, lime juice.
Milk, fresh.
Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy.
Cottonseed oil
Paintings in oil or water colors and statuary
Vines of all kinds, commonly known as nursery stock.
Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reaper, drills, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, thrashing machines and cotton gins.
Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk or of silk and cotton, and used exclusively for making men's hats.
Quicksilver.
Salt in bulk and salt in bags, sacks or barrels.
Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk and not further advanced than carded or combed silk.
Soap, all otherwise not especially provided for.
Sulphate of soda or salt cake or niter cake.
Sulphuric acid.
Tallow and wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or brown wool grease.
Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone.
All wearing apparel and other personal effects shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value upon the origin entirely being established under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.
Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves.
Timber, square or sided; sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber.
Chair cane or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution or to any state or municipal corporation or incorporated religious society, college or other public institution.
Woods—Namely, cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, grenadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and all forms of cabinet woods.
All wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, noils, yarn waste, card waste, burr waste, rags and flocks, including all waste or rags composed wholly or in part of wool.
Raw sugar.

SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS.

Acids—Acetic or pyroligneous acid, 20 per cent (present duty, 1½ cents per pound).
Alcoholic perfumery, $2 per gallon and 25 per cent (present duty, $2 per gallon and 50 per cent).
Alumina, and alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina and ammonia cake and alum in dry state or ground, 20 per cent (present duty, 6-10 cent per pound).
Blacking of all kinds, 20 per cent (present duty, 25 per cent).
Refined borax, 20 per cent (present duty, 4 cents per pound).
Chloroform, 25 cents per pound (present duty, 25 cents per pound).
Glycerin, crude, 1 cent per pound; refined, 3 cents per pound (present duty, crude, 1½ cents per pound; refined, 4½ cents per pound).
Castor oil, 35 cents per gallon (present duty, 30 cents per gallon).
Cod liver oil, 20 per cent ad valorem (present duty, 15 cents per gallon).
Flaxseed or linseed and poppy seed oil, 15 cents per gallon of 7½ pounds weight (present duty, 32 cents per gallon).
Olive oil, 35 cents per gallon (present duty, 35 cents per gallon).
Opium, aqueous extract of and tincture of, 25 per cent (present duty, 40 per cent).
Opium containing less than 9 per cent of morphia and opium prepared for smoking, $6 per pound (present duty, $12 per pound).
Varnishes, 25 per cent, and on spirit varnishes for the alcohol contained therein, $1.32 per gallon additional (present, $1.32 per gallon and 35 per cent).
Cosmetics, dentifrices, etc., 40 per cent (present duty, 50 per cent).
Castile soap, 20 per cent ad valorem; all descriptions of toilet soap, 35 per cent ad valorem (present duty, castile soap, 15 cents per pound; other soap, 20 per cent).

SCHEDULE B—CROCKERY.

Brick, not glazed, 20 per cent; glazed or decorated, 30 per cent. Tiles, plain and encaustic, not glazed, 25 per cent ad valorem; glazed or decorated, 40 per cent (present duty, not glazed, $1.25 per ton; decorated, 45 per cent; tiles, etc., 25 per cent, plain or decorated).
Earthenware and China—Common brown earthenware, not ornamented, 20 per cent (present duty, 25 per cent).
White granite common ware, 30 per cent; china, porcelain, parian and bisque ware, not decorated, 40 per cent; ditto, decorated, 45 per cent (present duty, white granite, 55 per cent; china, etc., 60 per cent).
All other earthen, stone and crockery ware, 35 per cent ad valorem; decorated, 40 per cent (present duty, plain ware, 55 per cent; decorated, 60 per cent).
Glass and Glassware—Plain green and colored glassware, 30 per cent; cut, engraved, painted and colored glass, not looking glass plates, 35 per cent; cut glass bottles, decanters 35 per cent ad valorem (present duty, plain, from 1 cent per pound to 1½ cents per pound; cut, etc., 60 per cent ad valorem).
Unpolished crown and window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1 cent per pound; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1½ cents per pound; not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, 1¾ cents per pound; all above that 1¼ cents per pound (present duty, 16 by 24, 1½ cents per pound; 24 by 30, 2¾ cents per pound; 24 by 36, 2¾ cents per pound; all above, 3½ cents per pound).
Cylinder and crown glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 2½ cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 4 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot; above that, 20 cents per square foot (present duty, 16 by 24, 4 cents per square foot; 24 by 30, 6 cents per square foot; 24 by 60, 20 cents per square foot; above that, 30 cents per square foot).
Cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 5 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 8 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 18 cents per square foot; all above that, 30 cents per square foot (present duty, 16 by 24, 5 cents per square foot; 24 by 30, 8 cents per square foot; 24 by 60, 27 cents per square foot; all above that, 50 cents per square foot).
Cast polished plate glass, silvered, and looking glass plates, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 6 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 10 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 30 cents per square foot; all above that, 35 cents per square foot. But no looking glass plates or plate glass, silvered when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate (present duty, 16 by 24, 6 cents per square foot; 24 by 30, 10 cents per square foot; 24 by 60, 35 cents per square foot; all above that, 60 cents per square foot).
Spectacle glasses, eyeglasses, goggles, opera glasses and other optical instruments, and frames for them, 35 per cent (present duty, 60 per cent ad valorem).
Cast polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cut, bent, crown or common window glass, when ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, stained, colored or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of 10 per cent in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon. (This provision exists under the present bill.)
Marble of all kinds in rough, 10 cents per cubic foot (present duty, 15 cents per cubic foot).
Free-stone, granite and other building stone, except marble, not specially provided, dressed, 20 per cent (present duty, 11 cents per cubic foot).
Roofing slate, 10 per cent (present duty, 25 per cent ad valorem).

SCHEDULE C—METALS.

The metal schedules of the bill are almost wholly ad valorem duties, while the present law is less specific duties. The following are the changes:
Iron in pig, iron bloomage, spiegel eisen, ferro manganese, ferro silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron and cast steel, 22½ per cent ad valorem (present duty, $6 per ton); all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms more advanced than pig iron, and less finished than bar iron or bars, 1 per cent ad valorem (present duty, ⅜ cent per pound); bar iron, rolled or hammered, and iron in coils or rods, and bars or plates of iron or steel, 10 per cent ad valorem (present duty, ½ cent per pound); beams, girders, iron for railroad tracks, bridges, roofing and fencing, or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and hull beams and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or both forged, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 2-10 cent per pound); boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent ad valorem (present law, 7-10 cent per pound); forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel, not otherwise provided for in this act, whether of whatever shape, or in whatever state of manufacture, not especially provided for in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem (present law, 2 5-10 cents per pound); hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, except as otherwise provided for in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem (present law, 1 cent per pound); railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, common or black, including all iron or steel commercially known as common or black taggers' iron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, 35 per cent ad valorem (present law, 1 cent per pound).

Tin Plates.

All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band or scroll iron, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates and taggers' tin and is hereafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter or other metal, or with an alloy of those metals, 35 per cent ad valorem (present law, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound). Sheet iron or sheet steel, polished, planished or glanced, by whatever name designated, 35 per cent ad valorem (present law, 2½ cents per pound). Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or tagger's iron or steel, coated with tin or lead or with a mixture of these metals, or either of them, as a component part, by the dipping or any other process and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates and tagger's tin, 40 per cent ad valorem (present law, 2 2-10 cents per pound). In the McKinley law these sections vary according to the class of goods, but the figures given are the important tin plate clauses.
Steel ingots, rough or scrap ingots, blooms and slabs, in whatever process made; die blocks or blanks, billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars, steamer crank and other shafts, shafting, wrist or crank pins, connecting rods and piston rods, pins, or shear cold or stamped shapes, saw plates, wholly or partially manufactured; manufactures of cast iron or steel, gun barrel molds not in bars, tubes used as substitutes for steel tools, all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam or iron molded steel castings, sheets and plates not specially provided for in this act and steel in all forms and shapes not especially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 4-10 cent to 7 cents per pound, according to value). Wire rods, steel, screw, lence and other iron or steel wire rods and nail rods, whether round, flat, oval, square or in any other shape, in coils or otherwise, 30 per cent ad valorem (present law, ⅛ cent per pound). Iron or steel wire and wire or strip steel, commonly known as crinoline wire; corset wire and hat wire, flat steel wire or sheet steel, in strips, uncovered or covered with cotton, silk or other material; iron or steel wire cloths and iron or steel wire nettings made in meshes of any form, iron or steel wire coated with zinc or tin or any other metal, wire rope and wire strand, 30 per cent ad valorem (present law, 1¼ to 5 cents per pound, according to value).

Iron or Steel Manufactures.

Anchors, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron and wrought iron for ships and forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, for vessels, steam engines and locomotives, or parts thereof, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 1 8-10 cents per pound). Axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 2 cents per pound). Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 2½ cents per pound). Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, 25 per cent ad valorem, (present law, 2½ cents per pound). Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues or stays of wrought iron or steel, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 2½ cents per pound). Bolts with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks and finished hinges or hinge blanks, whether of iron or steel, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 2¼ cents per pound).
Card clothing, 30 per cent ad valorem (present law, 25 and 50 cents per square foot). Cast iron pipe of every description, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 9-10 cent per pound). Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons and castings of iron not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 1 2-10 cents per pound). Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 1¾ cents per pound). Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed or tinned, 30 per cent ad valorem (present law, 3 cents per pound). Chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, 30 per cent ad valorem (present law, 1 6-10 to 2½ cents per pound).

Cutlery.

Penknives or pocketknives of all kinds, or parts thereof, and erasers, or parts thereof, finger or party nail cutters, or parts thereof, razor blades, finishers or strops, valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 35 per cent ad valorem). Valued above that, 45 per cent ad valorem (present law, $3 to $5 per dozen). Table knives, forks, steel and all handles for bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plasterers', painters', palette and artists' knives, also all carving, cook and butcher knives, forks and steels, all sizes or all the above finished or unfinished, 35 per cent ad valorem (present law, $1 to $5 per dozen). Files, file brushes, rasps and floats, of all cuts and kinds, 35 per cent ad valorem (present law, 35 cents to $2 per dozen).
Muskets, muzzle loading shotguns and sporting rifles and parts thereof, 25 per cent ad valorem (no change). Sporting breechloading shotguns and pistols and parts thereof, 35 per cent ad valorem (present law, $1 to $6 and 35 per cent ad valorem). Sheets, plates, wares or articles of iron, steel or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, 35 per cent ad valorem (present law 45 and 50 per cent ad valorem).

Iron Nails, Machines, Etc.

Cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 1 cent per pound). Horseshoe nails, hob nails and all other wrought iron or steel nails not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 4 cents per pound). Wire nails, made of wrought iron or steel, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 2 to 4 cents per pound). Spikes, bits and washers and horse, mule or ox shoes of wrought iron or steel, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 1 8-10 cents per pound). Cut tacks, brads or sprigs of all kinds, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 2¼ to 2¾ cents per pound). Needles for knitting or sewing, not otherwise provided for, and tape needles and bodkins of metal, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 35 per cent ad valorem). Steel plates engraved, steel type plates, electrotype plates and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed, for printing, 25 per cent ad valorem (no change).
Wheels, or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car or other railway tires or parts thereof, whether wholly or partly manufactured, and ingots, cogged ingots, blooms or blanks for the same, without record to the degree of manufacture, 35 per cent ad valorem (present law, 1¼ to 2½ cents per pound).
Chronometers, box or ship's, 10 per cent (no change).
Watches and clocks and parts thereof, 25 per cent (no change).

SCHEDULE D—WOOD.

House or cabinet furniture of wood, 25 per cent (present duty, 35 per cent ad valorem).
Casks, kegs, etc., empty, 20 per cent (present duty, 20 per cent ad valorem).

SCHEDULE F—SUGAR.

That the bounties authorized to be paid to producers of sugar in section 4 of the act entitled "An act to reduce revenue, equalize duties and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, shall be continued and paid on such part of the crop of 1894 as may be consumed prior to July 1, 1895, and extending to the producers of sugar in Louisiana, and shall thereafter cease and determine.
All sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay 1 and 1-8 cent per pound (present duty, 1 5-10 cents per pound).
Sugar sirups and all sweet cane sugars after being refined, 30 per cent (present duty, 5 cents per pound).
Glucose or grape sugar, 15 per cent (present duty, 2¼ cents per pound).

SCHEDULE I—TOBACCO.

On all leaf tobacco, or such part thereof as is commonly known as wrapper tobacco and suitable for cigar wrappers, if unstemmed, $1 per pound; if stemmed, $1.25 per pound (present duty, unstemmed, $2 per pound; stemmed, $2.75 per pound).
All other leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound (present duty, the same).
Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, of all descriptions, not specially enumerated, 40 cents per pound (present duty, the same).
Snuff, of all descriptions, 40 cents per pound (present duty, 30 cents per pound).
Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all kinds, including wrappers, $3 per pound and 25 per cent (present duty, $3.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem).

SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURE.

All live animals not specially provided for, 20 per cent (present duty, 20 per cent ad valorem).
Buckwheat, corn or maize, cornmeal, oats, oatmeal, rye, rye flour, wheat and wheat flour, 20 per cent, but each of the above products shall be admitted free of duty from any country which imposes no import duty on the like product when exported from the United States (present duty, 15 cents per bushel).
Rice cleaned, 1½ cents per pound (present duty, 2 cents per pound). Uncleaned rice or rice free of the outer husk and still having the inner cuticle on, 1 cent per pound (present duty, 1½ cents per pound). Rice flour and rice meal and rice broken, which will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 12 wire sieve, ¾ cent per pound (present duty, ¼ cent per pound). Paddy, or rice having the outer husk on, ¾ cent per pound (present duty, ¾ cent per pound).
Butter and substitutes therefor, 4 cents per pound (present duty, 6 cents per pound).
Cheese, 25 per cent (present duty, 15 cents per pound).
Hay, $2 per ton (present duty, $4 per ton).
Hops, 8 cents per pound (present duty, 15 cents per pound).
Potatoes, 10 cents per bushel of 60 pounds (present duty, 25 cents per bushel).
Fish in cans or packages, except anchovies and sardines, and fish packed in any other manner, not specially enumerated, 25 per cent (present duty, 30 per cent).
There shall be allowed on the imported tin plate used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, packages and all articles of tinware exported, either empty or filled with domestic products, a drawback equal to the duty paid on such tin plate, less 1 per cent of such duty.

SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS.

Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1.80 per proof gallon. Cordials, liquors and other spirituous beverages, or bitters of all kinds containing spirits and not especially provided for, $1.80 per proof gallon (present duty $2.50 per proof gallon).
No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected and paid on brandy, spirits and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy and spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than $1 per gallon.
Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, or first proof and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, $1 per gallon (present duty, $1.50 per gallon).
Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, $5 per dozen (present duty, $8 per dozen). Containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $3.50 per dozen (present duty, $4 per dozen). Containing one-half pint each or less, $1.75 per dozen (present duty, $2 per dozen). In bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to $5 per dozen bottles on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of $2.25 per gallon (present duty in addition to $8 per dozen, the rate of $2.50 per gallon).
Still wines, including vermouth, in casks, 50 cents per gallon (present duty the same.) In bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, $1.60 per case (present duty the same).
Ale, porter or beer, in bottles or jugs, 30 cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 15 cents per gallon (present duty, 40 cents per gallon; bottles or jugs, 20 cents per gallon).
All imitations of natural mineral waters and artificial mineral waters, 50 per cent ad valorem (present duty, 20 cents per gallon and 25 per cent ad valorem).

SCHEDULE I—COTTONS.

Cotton Manufactures—Cotton thread, yarn, warps or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per pound, 20 per cent; valued at over 15 cents per pound and not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 25 per cent (McKinley rate, about 10 cents per pound); valued at over 30 cents per pound and not exceeding 45 cents per pound, 30 per cent; valued at over 45 cents per pound, 35 per cent (McKinley rate, 18 to 40 cents per pound).
Spool thread of cotton, containing in each spool not exceeding 100 yards of thread, 4½ cents per dozen (McKinley rate, 7 cents).
Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 4 threads to the square inch, 1 cent per square yard (McKinley rate, 2 cents); if bleached, 1¼ cents per square yard (McKinley rate, 2½ cents), if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, 2 cents per square yard (McKinley rate, 4 cents).
Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, 1¼ cents per square yard; if bleached, 1½ cents per square yard (McKinley rate, 2¾ cents); if colored, stained, painted or printed, 2¼ cents per square yard (McKinley rate, 4 cents); dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, 30 per cent (McKinley rate, 35 per cent).
Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, 1½ cents per square yard (McKinley rate, 2 cents); if bleached, 2½ cents per square yard (McKinley rate, 4 cents); if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, 3½ cents per square yard (McKinley rate, 5 cents); all unbleached cotton valued at over 1½ cents per square yard, 25 per cent ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 30 per cent ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, 35 per cent (McKinley rate, 40 per cent).

Ready Made Clothing.

Clothing ready made and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs and neckties or neckwear composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 40 per cent ad valorem (McKinley rate, 60 per cent).
Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys and all pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, 35 per cent ad valorem, McKinley rate, 10 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem).
Chenille curtains, table covers and all goods manufactured of cotton chenille, 40 per cent (McKinley rate, 60 per cent). Stockings, hose and half hose, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and shirts and drawers composed of cotton, valued at not more than $1.50 per dozen, 35 per cent (McKinley rate, 35 per cent).
Stockings, hose and half hose, knit by hand, in imitation as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose or half hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 40 per cent (McKinley rate, from 30 cents a dozen and 40 per cent ad valorem to $2 a dozen and 40 per cent ad valorem. Cords, braids, laces, lace and net articles, bindings, gimps, galloons, embroideries, fringes, tapes, gimps, gallons, webbings, gorings, suspenders and braces, in the piece or otherwise, 35 per cent (McKinley rate, 40 per cent).
All manufactures of cotton not specially provided for in this act, including cloth having india rubber as a component material, 35 per cent ad valorem (McKinley rate, 40 per cent).

SCHEDULE J—FLAX AND JUTE.

Cables, cordage and twine except binding twine, composed in whole or in part of hemp, 10 per cent (McKinley rate, 1½ cents per pound).
Burlaps, not exceeding 60 inches in width, and bags for grain, made of such burlaps, 2 per cent (McKinley rate, 2 cents per pound).
Oilcloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, including linoleums, cortilene, cork carpets, 20 per cent (McKinley rate, 30 per cent).
Collars and cuffs and shirts, and all articles of wearing apparel of every description, not especially provided for, composed wholly or in part of linen, 35 per cent (McKinley rate, 45 per cent).
Laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains and other similar articles, 35 per cent (McKinley rate, 60 per cent).

SCHEDULE K—WOOL.

The classifications in the wool schedule proper are much briefer than in the McKinley law, and the whole subject is disposed of in two short sections of nine and six lines respectively. The first provides that wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals in the form of clothing waste, roving waste, ring waste, mungo, shoddies, garnetted or carbonized waste, carbonized noils or other waste product, any of which is composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, which has been improved or advanced beyond its original condition as waste by the use of machinery or the application of labor, or both, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem, and the second that on wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other like animals in the form of roving, roping or tops valued at not more than 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 25 per cent ad valorem. Valued at over 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 30 per cent ad valorem.
Duties are fixed on manufactures of wools as follows:
On woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem (in the McKinley law the duty on this class ranges from 27½ to 38½ cents per pound, and from 35 to 40 per cent ad valorem). On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals, not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent ad valorem (the McKinley law imposes a duty on this class ranging from 22 to 44 cents per pound and from 30 to 50 per cent ad valorem. On blankets, hats of wools and flannels for underwear and felts for paper makers' use and printing machines, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 25 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound, 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem; provided that on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be passed as on woolen and worsted cloths, and on flannels weighing over four ounces per square yard the same duties as on dress goods (the McKinley law fixes these duties on this class at from 16½ to 48½ cents per pound and 30 to 40 per cent ad valorem).

Dress Goods.

On women's, misses' and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, all goods of similar description or construction, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animal, not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent ad valorem (the present law fixes a duty of from 7 to 12 cents per square yard on cloths embraced in this schedule, and 44 cents on wools and hair, and from 40 to 60 per cent ad valorem). On clothing ready made and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this act, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this act, and plush and other pile fabrics, all the foregoing composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals, 45 per cent ad valorem (present law, 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem).
On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description or construction in part or parts, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, 45 per cent ad valorem (present law, 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem). On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other form, for tassels or ornaments, any of the foregoing which are elastic or non-elastic, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animal, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals is a component material, 40 per cent ad valorem (present law, 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem).

Carpets.

Abusson, axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, figured or plain, carpets, woven whole for rooms, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and Oriental, Berlin and other similar rugs, 35 per cent ad valorem (present law, 90 cents per square yard and 40 per cent). Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 30 per cent ad valorem (present law, 60 cents per pound and 40 per cent). Brussels carpet, figured or plain, and all carpet or carpeting of like character or description, 30 per cent ad valorem (present law, 44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent). Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 28 cents per yard and 40 per cent). Triple ingrain, three ply, and all ingrain Venetian carpets, 25 per cent ad valorem (present law, 19 cents per yard and 40 per cent). Wool Dutch and two ply ingrain carpets, 20 per cent ad valorem (present law, 14 cents per yard and 40 per cent). Druggets and bockings, printed, colored or otherwise, felt carpeting, figured or plain, 30 per cent ad valorem (present law, 11 to 22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent). Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem (present law, 50 per cent). Mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description (present law, 50 per cent ad valorem).
The changes are to be made gradually. The bill provides that on all rates of duty in the woolen schedule, except on carpets, there shall be a reduction of 1 cent on the hundred on the 1st day of July, 1896, and thereafter of a like amount on the 1st day of July, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 respectively.

SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.

Wood pulp, bleached or unbleached, 10 per cent (McKinley rate, $2.50 to $7 a ton).
Printing paper, unsized, suitable only for books and papers, 12 per cent (McKinley rate, 15 per cent). Same, sized, 15 per cent (McKinley rate, 20 per cent).
Copying paper, silver paper and all tissue paper, albuminized or sensitized paper, 25 per cent (McKinley rate, 8 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem).
Surface coated papers and manufactures thereof, cardboard, lithographic prints, photographs, autographs and scrap albums, 25 per cent (McKinley rate, 35 per cent).
Paper envelopes, 20 per cent (McKinley rate, 25 cents per thousand).
Paper hangings, writing paper, drawing paper, 20 per cent (McKinley rate, 25 per cent).
Blank books, 20 per cent (McKinley rate, 25 per cent).
Books, pamphlets and other printed matter, 25 per cent (no change).
Playing cards, 10 cents per pack and 30 per cent ad valorem (McKinley rate, 50 cents per pack).
Other manufactures of paper, 20 per cent (McKinley rate, 25 per cent).

SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.

Hair pencils, 30 per cent; brushes and feather dusters, 25 per cent; brooms, 20 per cent (present duty, 40 per cent).
Button forms, lastings, mohair, cloth, silk or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, 10 per cent (present duty, 10 per cent).
Buttons, commercially known as agate buttons, 25 per cent (present duty, 25 per cent). Pearl and shell buttons, wholly or partially manufactured, 10 per cent (present duty, 2½ cents specific and 25 per cent).
Ivory, vegetable ivory, bone or horn buttons, 25 per cent (present duty, 50 per cent).
Shoe buttons, made of paper, board, papier mache, pulp or other similar material not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent (present duty, 1 cent specific).
Manufactured corks, 20 per cent (present duty, 15 cents specific).
Dice, draughts, chess men, chess balls and billiard, pool and bagatelle balls, 50 per cent (present duty, 50 per cent).
Dolls and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthenware or stone ware, 25 per cent (present duty, 35 per cent).
Emery grains and emery manufactured, 1 cent per pound (present duty, 1 cent specific).
Firecrackers of all sorts, 8 cents per pound (present duty, 8 cents specific).
Fulminates, fulminating powders and like articles, 30 per cent (present duty, 30 per cent).
Gunpowder and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery or sporting purposes, when valued at 20 cents or less per pound, 5 cents per pound (present duty, 5 cents specific; valued above 20 cents per pound, 8 cents per pound (present duty, 8 cents specific).
Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, 20 per cent (present duty, 10 cents gross or 1 cent per 1,000).
Percussion caps, 30 per cent; blasting caps, 35 per cent (present duty, 40 per cent).
Feathers and downs of all kinds, when dressed, colored or manufactured, including quills of down and other manufactures of down, and also including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery, ornaments and artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, or whatever material composed, 35 per cent (present duty, 50 per cent).
Furs, dressed on the skin, but not made up into articles, and furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, 20 per cent (present duty, 20 per cent).
Fans of all kinds, except common palm leaf fans, 40 per cent.
Gun wads of all descriptions, 25 per cent (present duty, 35 per cent).
Hair, human, not manufactured, 20 per cent (present duty, 20 per cent).
Haircloth, known as "crinoline cloth," 30 per cent (present duty, 8 cents specific).
Haircloth, known as "hair seating," 25 per cent (present duty, 30 cents).
Hats for men's, women's and children's wear, composed of the fur of rabbit, beaver or other animals, 30 per cent (present duty, 35 per cent).
Jewelry—All articles not especially provided for in this act, and commercially known as "jewelry," and cameos in frames, 25 per cent (present duty, 50 per cent).
Pearls, 15 per cent (present duty, 10 per cent).
Precious stones of all kinds cut but not set, 15 per cent (present duty, 10 per cent); if set, 25 per cent (present duty, 25 per cent). Imitations of precious stones composed of paste or glass not exceeding one inch in dimensions, not set, 10 per cent (present duty, 10 per cent).
Sole leather, 5 per cent (present duty, 10 per cent).
Bend or belting leather, and leather not especially provided for, 10 per cent (present duty, 10 per cent).
Calf skins, tanned or dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, enameled and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished; chamois or other skins, 20 per cent (present duty, 20 per cent). Bookbinders' calf skins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, 20 per cent (present duty, 20 per cent). Skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, 10 per cent (present duty, 10 per cent). Pianoforte leather and pianoforte action leather, boots and shoes made of leather, 20 per cent (present duty, 35 per cent and 25 per cent).
Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, 20 per cent (present duty, 35 per cent).
Gloves, made wholly or in part of leather, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent—namely:
Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over 14 inches in length, $1 per dozen pairs (present duty, $1.75 specific); over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, $1.50 per dozen pairs (present duty, 50 per cent); over 17 inches in length, $2 per dozen pairs (present duty, 50 per cent); men's "glace" finished, Schmaschen (sheep), $2 per dozen pairs (present duty, 50 per cent and $1 specific).
Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, not over 14 inches in length, $1.75 per dozen pairs (present duty, $1.75 specific); over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, $2.75 per dozen pairs (present duty, 50 per cent); over 17 inches in length, $3.75 per dozen pairs (present duty, 50 per cent). Men's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, $3 per d

RETURNED FOR TAXATION.

PROPERTY NOW LISTED UNDER THE NEW STATE LAW.

Telegraph, Telephone and Express Companies add Considerable to the Available Taxable Property—The Western Union Holding Back.

CANTON, Dec. 16.—The following reports show valuation of the property of the Wells Fargo Express Company, Central Union Telephone Company, Postal Telegraph Company and the American Bell Telephone Company, in Stark county as returned by the state board of equalization. The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Adams and United States Express Companies have enjoined the state board from making returns of their reports to the county auditors to be listed for taxation.

CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE CO.

Alliance	$1,232
Bethlehem township	110
Canton	4,617
Canton township	656
Jackson township	60
Lawrence township	498
Lexington township	486
Marlboro township	654
Massillon	3,526
Nimishillen township	271
Perry township	1,173
Plain township	1,138
Tuscarawas township	540
Washington township	550
Lake township	3
Louisville	86
Total	$15,551

WELLS FARGO EXPRESS CO.

Massillon	$1,900
Navarre	207
Canton	1,121
Total	$3,228

AMERICAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Alliance	$ 287.28
Canton	1,658.70
Canton Township	23 94
Lawrence Township	3.42
Marlboro Township	6 84
Massillon	677.15
Plain Township	13.68
Washington Township	10.26
Lake Township	3.42
Louisville	3 42
Total	$2,687.11

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

Canton	$ 556
Plain Township	67
Canal Fulton	472
Massillon	661
Nimishillen Township	506
Washington Township	506
Lexington Township	423
Alliance	1057
Lawrence Township	3 2
Perry Township	465
Total	$4,150

WM. CASTLEMAN ASSIGNS.

Inability to Make Collections the Cause of the Trouble.

Wm. Castleman, who has for many years conducted a lumber yard at the corner of Canal and West Oak streets, has assigned to John O. Garrett. The necessary papers were filed with Probate Judge Fawcett in Canton, at a late hour last Friday afternoon.

Assignee Garrett stated that he had not yet had time to make a complete examination of the books, but that his approximate of the assets would place them at between $15,000 and $16,000, and the liabilities would be in the neighborhood of $13,500.

The appraisement of the stock of lumber will probably be conducted during the early part of this week. Most of the creditors reside outside of the city. The assignment is due to inability to make collections of amounts due Mr. Castleman from local customers, and to the general business depression.

Mr. Castleman is one of the oldest and most honorable of Massillon's business men, and the hope that he will emerge safely from his present difficulties will without doubt be universal and unanimous.

Mr. Castleman has placed in Assignee Garaett's hands all his real and personal property, the former amounting to $9,000 and the personal $5,000.

HE HAS NOT DONE HIS DUTY.

A Decision Against President Cleveland at Genoa.

The weekly debates of the Genoa literary society are attracting great attention. Thursday night over 200 people were in attendance. The old officers were re-elected, and then the debate was declared in order on the question: "Resolved, That Grover Cleveland has not done his duty to the country."

The debaters on the affirmative side were George Eggert, Horace Fasnacht and Enos Stewart; negative, John B Fierstos, P. M. Smith and Arthur Kemra. The question was decided in favor of the affirmative. The subject adopted for next night was, "Resolved, That war has caused more misery than intemperance." Affirmative, E. Stewart, George Eggert, John B. Fierstos; negative, Frank L. Doll, P. M. Smith and H. Fasnacht. The society then adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 21.

ENOS STEWART, President.
ESTA LOCKE, Secretary.

They Formed a Branch.

About thirty persons interested in organized labor met in Trades Assembly hall, last night, to perfect the organization of a local branch of the Federation of American Labor. John P. Jones, of North Lawrence, was asked to explain the workings of the order and did so in a talk of about twenty-five minutes' duration. A sufficient amount was then raised to secure a charter, and the application was ordered. Permanent officers were elected as follows: President, Wm. Elsler; vice president, Peter Holder; secretary, T. A. Dunn. When the charter is received another meeting will be called.

A Timely Bit of Advice.

In these times of grip and pneumonia it is of great importance that we should know where to look for a safe and sure remedy A slight cold may become a serious one, the scarcely noticeable pain in the chest is too often the forerunner of pneumonia. The first cough may lead to consumption (a cough is always dangerous. Never neglect a cough for even one day, but get at once, as a safe and sure remedy, Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure, which is recommended on all sides. It should be kept in the house at all times to avoid delay when needed. It is sold at all the drug stores.

A BARD OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

O poetry!
O beautiful poetry of the up-to-date school!
Poetry that you needn't rhyme
And goes in any shape—
Like
This
For instance,
Or
Like
This.
Poetry which is
A sight easier
Than that
Of J. Milton, who made a fuss about iambics and hexameters and such!
Oh, let me be a poet of the free and easy school!
Let my pages be
An archipelago of islands of type sprinkled
Upon a sea of paper,
For it's the only kind of poetry
I can write.
—Chicago Record.

His Opinion.

"Samu'l, what am yo' opinion ob de reflexive merits ob mod'rate temp'rance an right down teetotalance?" inquired Mr. Augustus Jupiter Johnson of his brother.

"'Gustus," replied Samuel shrewdly, "yo' question 'minds me ob w'at a man dat kep' a 'sylum for de insane folks once tol me. He say dat, when dey want to know if de pore critters done git cure, dey show 'em a trough wid de water pourin into it from de tap in a big barr'l, an dey say, 'Yo' try empty dat trough now.'

"An he say dat de folks w'at am still crazy or plumb idyits dey keep a-ladlin an a-ladlin and don' make no headway 'cause ob de water dat runs in faster dan dey can bail it out.

"But de folks w'at done get cure dey up an stops de tap ob dat barr'l fust off, an den dey goes at de ladlin, an it don' take 'em but mighty short time 'fore dey empties that trough complete.

"Dat, 'Gustus," said Samuel impressively, "am a allegory, an yo' can jes' study over it, an if yo' wants to jine de mod'rate temp'rance folks all yo' got to do am to turn yo' back to de barr'l an' see how much good yo' ladling will accomplish!"—Youth's Companion.

A Wild Shooter.

"Not long ago," said the drummer, lazily lounging around the hotel stove, "I was down in one of those West Virginia mountain towns, where to shoot is human; to hit, divine, and a scrap arose in front of the courthouse between a couple of mountaineers, one of whom had left his gun at the tavern. The other fellow pulled a revolver and began to shoot, and the crowd stood aside, while a couple of friends tried to get the unarmed man out of the way."

"'What in thunder air you doin?' he exclaimed, breaking loose.

"'Why, Jim is shootin, and ye'll be killed,' they explained hurriedly.

"'Who's he shootin at?

"'Shootin at you, in course,'

"'Shore?'

"'In course we air.'

"'Well, the crowd had better scatter an let him keep on shootin at me. I'm safe. That feller never hit nothin he shot at in his life, and I'm telling you you'd better git out of the way,' and that very moment a bullet struck one of the friends in the arm, and they let go in a hurry and got around the corner."—Detroit Free Press.

He Had the Proof.

"Uncle Eben," said a young man who was disposed to be jocular, "do you believe that there is luck in a rabbit's foot?"

The old man's eyes twinkled. Putting his hand in his vest pocket, he drew forth a velvety rabbit's paw and said gravely as he held it at arm's length:

"See dat?"

"Yes."

"Waal, dere ain' no use tryin ter tell me dat luck doan' go wid dat rabbit's foot. I's got de proofs right hyur in de kitchen."

"Proof of the luck that goes with that rabbit's paw?"

"Yassir," and the old man's eyes twinkled more than ever. "De rabbit dat used ter wear dat paw is cookin in de pot dis minute. An if rabbit stew ain' luck, what is?"—Washington Star.

A Difficult Order.

A man with a bald spot on the top of his head and very little hair on the sides of his cranium went into a Pittsburg barber shop, and after the tonsorial artist had shaved him the customer was asked:

"Hair cut, sir?"

"Yes," he replied.

"How will you have it cut, sir?"

"Football style."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Appetizing Finds.

Ragged Robert (on a weary journey)—Wot's that yeh jus' picked up?

Tired Tolliver—A bundle o' toothpicks some feller has dropped.

Ragged Robert (hungrily)—That's encouragin. Mebby we'll find a finger bowl by an by.—Puck.

Decidedly Too Common.

Cholly—By the way, have you read—Fweddy—I haven't wead anything lately, deah boy. Books are so cheap nowadays that anybody can wead them, baw Jove!—Chicago Tribune.

From a Married Man's Standpoint.

This world will never be entirely satisfactory until some woman who believes in wearing one dress until it is worn out becomes a leader of fashion.—Atchison Globe.

HOW NYE ARRIVED.

GETTING INTO LONDON WITH A TIN TRUNK AND AN APPETITE.

Putting Up at Brown's Hotel Not-on-the-Strand, Where the Bill Grows In All Kinds of Weather—Nye Plays Golf and Scatters Sweetness Abroad.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

LONDON, THE LATTER PART OF AUTUMN, 1893.

When I left America, to bring refinement and the light of the gospel into Great Britain and Ireland, I was told to go to an hotel first and lodgings afterward. A friend told me to go to Brown's hotel in the Strand. In landing at Waterloo station, which is handy to

BLOWING UP A PAPER BAG.

the postoffice and courthouse, I took a four wheeler and had my nice new tin trunk put on the top. This trunk I borrowed of our hired girl, Josephine Pinnero, heir apparent to the throne of Ranpano, king of the common people on the coast of Africa.

She loaned me her trunk. It is of tin, painted to resemble a typical sunset, and has a handle on the top. I had to pay my board in advance while I carried this trunk. If it had been full of coupons, it would have made no difference. With that and a soft felt hat I could have boarded among pickpockets all winter with safety.

"Where to, sir?" came the gentle, ginny voice of the cabman.

"Brown's hotel, Strand," I answered as I finished up a bag of popcorn which I brought from home.

"There is no Brownsotel on the Strand, sir," says the driver, who was much better dressed than I and declined in a stiff manner to help me close out the popcorn.

"Well, is there another Brown's hotel?" I asked as I blew up the paper bag and busted it in the ear of a policeman, with a ringing laugh.

"Yes, sir. There's one on Dover street, sir."

"Well, go there, colonel," said I, "and don't spare your stock. Pound him on the back, for I'm as hungry as a grizzly at an afternoon tea."

I entered London at night as Julius Cæsar did, so that people would not desert their business to come to the train, thus leaving their homes and shops a prey to burglars and robbers. The ruse was successful. No one was there to crowd the streets and congest traffic.

We drove to Brown's hotel on Dover street, and I was soon assigned to the room which seemed to match my steerage trunk and Ellis island bag. It was 9 shillings per day, but that did not include amount brought forward, attendance, use of electric light, bath, use of poker and fire shovel, use of fire escape, breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea and coffee, sugar, milk, use of sugar tongs, desserts, ices, suppers, wear and tear of napkin, children's board, board of valet, sherry, madeira, corkage, port, use of corkscrew, claret, santerne, burgundy, chablis, hock, moselle, champagne, use of nut crackers, liquors, spirits (of just men rectified, I presume), ale and stout, aerated waters, cigars, sundries and breakage.

I did not remember that I broke anything, so I asked about it. No bill at a hotel is correct without an item for breakage.

"Beg pardon," said I, with wonderful grace and civility, "but I cannot remember that I have broken anything except the shell of a soft boiled egg day before yesterday, and that is a common offense."

"Very true, indeed," said the cashier, a beautiful, long waisted girl, with a voice like a meadow lark, "but you forget that the egg was a surprise and shock to you, sir, and that you broke one of the commandments at the time."

I was so knocked out that she stood with her watch in her hand and counted me out according to ring rules. I did not even venture to say what was true, that they were not her commandments, but I paid the charge, which was two and six.

Yet Brown's is a good hotel, and the price of board and lodging there is not high. It is when you ask whether it is likely to rain or not, or use the inkstand or door mat that the bill runs up. Your receipted bill also has a stamp on it, which I presume you pay for under the heading of lick yours (liqueurs) (Scotland Yard joke).

Yesterday most all day I played golf. I took Clarence along to carry my golf swatters. These swatters are a compromise between a street car hook and a crop. Clarence took the umbrella stand full of these things—a receptacle made for the purpose of holding six or seven kinds of swatters.

The field consisted of a paddock owned by the Duke of Devonshire containing 40 acres of ground and seven decayed horses. It might have been one of the decayed nobility, but when I saw the wind was from that quarter I could not help noticing it.

I wore my new golf clothes, and Clarence cheered me with his presence. The day was cold and kept me active. Clarence told me of his past true and ordered a lunch to be brought to me at the end of the link. The link is the round one just I make, a sort of tour over the 'eath, as Clarence calls it, with gopher holes so far apart, which you go for with your ball. The winner is the man who gets his ball in these gopher holes with the least number of swats. That's swat's the matt'r.

You hit the ball as hard as possible in getting from one hole to another, and the game is fraught with as much excitement as kicking a frozen fried cake along a wintry road. When you get near the hole, however, you must be more careful, or you will miss. You must also get your ball out of any bad place, too, where you have driven it, and must use the golf club to do it with too.

You can imagine how I felt when I drove my ball into the midst of a picnic here, and it landed in the marmalade glass of a young lady of rare beauty. Knowing the rules of the game, she remained like a statue until I came up and with wonderful skill drove the ball safely across the field, leaving a track of marmalade "'arf way across the 'eath," as Clarence said. This incident was printed and commented upon adversely by the London press, so I give it here correctly in order to set myself right.

The press in stating that I scattered a quart of jelly, a jar of pickles and the brains of an intellectual dog over the entire party was grossly wrong, and the report hurt me a good deal among friends who had invited me to come and play golf with them and who afterward excused themselves on the ground that diphtheria had broken out in their families.

Golf is a Scottish game, and is as full of dry humor and pious, ringing, girlish laughter as the death of Lady Jane Grey.

Yesterday Mr. Gladstone laid aside the polka dot cravat which he has used so long. This is a sign that summer is over now. In the spring he puts it on when the Maltese catkins show themselves on the willows. Gladstone still wears the scarlet woolen socks, however, which he had in 1889, when I first visited England a poor and unknown tourist.

Now how different! I have come here on a Dutch steamer only to be the pet and favorite of duchesses ever since my arrival.

Just to show a friend from Dakota my pull here, the other day while I was walking with him on St. James street I heard the toot of the tallyho coach from Hampton Court. The driver is dressed as swell as possible in fine fitting uniform with waite beaver hat, and the footman looks like Thackeray's dream.

"There," says I, "Alick, that's my four-in-hand coming now. How would you like to take a flier down to Hampton Court to see if I have paid too much for it. You go tooling down there with me, look at the ranche and range, water, grass for stock, etc., and then tell me what it's worth. If I've paid too much for it, I want to know it, so as to stop payment on one of my checks."

When the coach got alongside the soloist blew a merry blast which made everybody look around. I threw up my hand in a courtly way, acquired while justice of the police court in Laramie City, and stopped the gorgeous equipage. Fortunately we were the only passengers, so I showed my friend how the brake worked, told him how I bought the off wheeler of the speaker of the house of commons and generally gave him the history and p[illegible] of everything. We had a good time, a[illegible] I blew him off at the Queen's Arms at Hampton to lunch. It

PLAYING GOLF.

was a mighty tough lunch I must admit. A hot Irish stew with "shillalys" in it and a mug of bitter constituted the entire programme, and to one who is not used to it beer from a metal mug tastes like honest drunk from a new zinc lined sink.

But we had a good time. I asked the driver now and again how the leaders were standing it since the rainy weather, and all such things, till my friend Alick said:

"Yer a regular oner, ain't ye? Lord, but don't yer put it on over here, though? But I knew ye, Bill, when yer was poor; didn't I, Bill? I knew ye when yer hadn't struck a lick at litteryture and was practicin law and had to go to the other law office to get warm. Remember that? Now look at ye! Too proud to drive the Deadwood and Sydney stage. Set here, by gawney, and let a judge of the soupreme cote, with a high hat, drive yer stock for ye. And too dam biggity yer air, Bill, to even blow yer own horn, but hire a 'Piscopple clergyman fer to do it fer ye.

"Work my pelt up into dyplomys, Bill, but yer put on more side than what Victoria does. I like this sort of ride first class; but, Bill, if they knew back at Cheyenne how yer carried on here in good society, yer life wouldn't be worth a steer calf born on the trail of a Christmas eve."

Bill Nye

SULPHUR BITTERS

Poor
Weak and
Weary Mothers
Raise
Puny, Pindling
Children.
Sulphur Bitters
Will make them
Strong, hearty
And healthy.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

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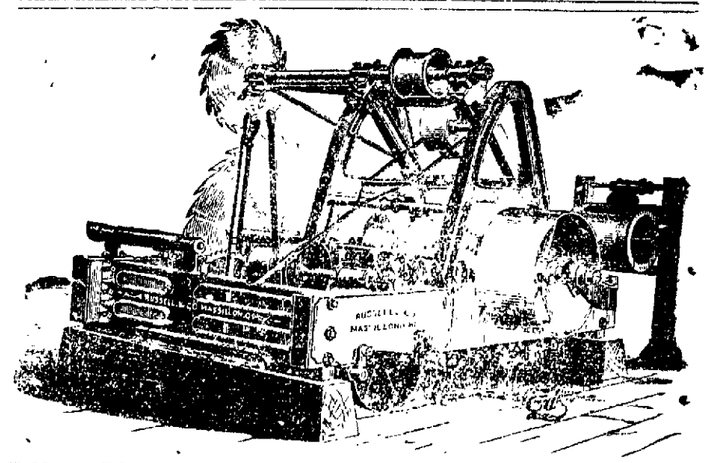

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CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills Sent Free

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVALIDS.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN

Principal and Founder of Maplewood Sanitarium and ex-United States Surgeon, will by special request meet his many patients in Ohio every month during the next year,

WHEN HE WILL EXAMINE ALL AFFLICTED FREE,

and Make Return Visits on the Same Days and Dates of Each Month.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN,

The Celebrated Author and Medical Lecturer, and Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of any long-standing and difficult Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of the Blood, Nervous System, and Eye and Ear, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him FREE OF CHARGE and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

The Doctor's Reputation is not only National, but Continental, as he has visited Europe three times and treated thousands of cases, and made many remarkable cures, while bringing together his Anatomical Museum and fine collection of Instruments Appliances etc

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this county every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician and surgeon in this county who carries his own Manakins, Models, Diagrams, etc., to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes an entire specialty of chronic and long standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life But behold now they Live and Hear, and many are on the High Road to Health and are improving every day.

The doctor is surrounded with the largest collection of fine Instruments ever imported to this country for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and in fact all long standing and Chronic Diseases. All surgical operations performed.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons die of them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must sooner or later, certainly destroy them unless rescued by a skillful hand Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable, but Remember every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when perhaps the most skillful physician can render you no assistance The present is ours, the future may be TOO LATE

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN

Cures After All Others Fail.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz. He carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. Knowing the disease he knows the change it produces in the tissues, and knowing the changes he checks them with specific remedies and places the patient on the high road to recovery. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant, agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce the strength; can be used while at work; the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions on both Continents, traveling thousands of miles both by land and sea, expending thousands of dollars in procuring every advantage within his command and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin is the only Physician now in Ohio who has received instructions in the European Colleges in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. He has also an extensive supply of the latest and best Professional Apparatuses for the treatment of difficult cases, by modern methods, embracing many which are but seldom found outside of the large cities. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open or forever closed against them

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin treats no acute diseases, but makes an entire specialty of chronic and long standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last five years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. But behold now they Live and Hear, and many are on the High Road to Health and are improving every day.

The doctor is surrounded with the largest collection of fine instruments ever imported to this country for examining and treating all forms of chronic ailments of the head, face, eye, ear, throat, nose, chest, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, spleen, kidneys, bowels, reproductive and urinary organs, brain and nervous system, paralysis, rheumatism, sick headache, backache, tumors, growths, joint diseases, piles, hip disease, sciatica, skin diseases, ulcers, and every form of weakness of either male or female. Dr. Kutchin's specific medicines go straight to the diseased organs and can be plainly felt at work in the diseased parts very shortly after their use is begun. They are pleasant to take, mild but searching in action, yet agree with the most delicate lady or child, do not reduce the strength, and can be used while at the usual occupation, as many patients still able for hard work and close attention to business are often slowly, surely, yet unconsciously dying, knowing themselves to be ill, yet, deceived into a false security, they procrastinate and put off the matter until the case is incurable. The doctor earnestly requests all persons under treatment to write to him often, as advice may be necessary week after week in order to push any given case on as rapidly as possible, and a good common sense statement on the part of the patient by mail, is the next thing to a personal consultation.

☞Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Tape Worms removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month. Address all communications to

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN, Columbus, Ohio.

Western address, Columbus, Ohio; Eastern address, 43 Elliott St., Boston, Mass.; European address, 22 Canon St., London, Eng.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL, AT THE

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ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN, COLUMBUS, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

AS TO OUR POULTRY.

SOME OF IT IS STEAM RAISED, BUT MORE COMES FROM THE FARMS.

The Incubator Is Not Extensively Used as Yet — Great Growing Establishments Rare—The Increase of Large Packing Houses—Extension of the Business.

So much has been written and printed in the newspapers about the raising of poultry by means of the incubator and the "stuffing machine" that it has come to be an almost general belief among those who consume, but do not raise, poultry that the old way of hatching chickens through the intervention of a natural mother and fattening them by feeding in the old way is rapidly becoming obsolete.

This impression is not an accurate one. One of the most extensive poultry dealers in the United States said to me a day

A HEN FOR SUNDAY DINNER.

or two ago that although he has traveled through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska in his poultry buying trips he has yet to run across a poultry producing establishment where the incubator and the stuffing machine are used.

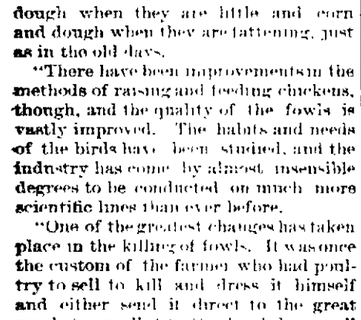
"More than that," he said, "I have not encountered any of the extensive poultry farms about which I have often read, though I do not say that they do not exist. The poultry product of the United States - most of it is raised, as it always was, in small lots. Almost every farmer in the states I have mentioned raises a little poultry. His wife and daughters give that branch of the farm industry their personal attention, as they did when I was a boy, and they "call the chickens" and feed them meal-dough when they are little and corn and dough when they are fattening, just as in the old days.

"There have been improvements in the methods of raising and feeding chickens, though, and the quality of the fowls is vastly improved. The habits and needs of the birds have been studied, and the industry has come by almost insensible degrees to be conducted on much more scientific lines than ever before.

"One of the greatest changes has taken place in the killing of fowls. It was once the custom of the farmer who had poultry to sell to kill and dress it himself and either send it direct to the great markets or sell it to the local buyer all ready for shipment to the cities. Now almost all the poultry that finds its way to the cities is sold by the growers alive to extensive buyers located in medium sized towns in poultry growing Regions. These men have been striving for years to reduce the killing and packing of poultry to an exact science, and those who have succeeded best can of course command the highest and best markets. I should say that at a low estimate 100,000 persons are engaged in the business of collecting butter and eggs and poultry. The three divisions are so bound up with one another that there is no way to separate them so as to give an accurate estimate as to the number engaged in each.

"The extensive poultry packer employs a number of buyers from first hands. Each buyer has his team and wagon and his route, and when he starts out on a buying tour is furnished with $50 or $100, with instructions to remain out until he has collected a load. Of course such a man must be a good judge of poultry and a good business man. The prices he is empowered to offer are fixed, of course, by the quotations in the large cities, though some latitude is allowed in case of exceptional quality.

"At the packing house scientific methods are employed throughout. First of all, a rule is strictly observed to allow



PLUCKING THE FOWL.

the fowls to go without food for 24 hours before killing time. The killing is done in two ways. In many houses this is intrusted to women, who have a forked instrument in which they place the bird's head and then by a quick movement close it in such a way that a needlelike piece of metal is driven into the brain and the arteries of the neck are severed. A better method, although a little slower one, is to hang the live birds, which have been noosed by the legs, head down on hooks over a pit. A man with a sharp knife stabs them in the mouth, and the blood is allowed to drip into the pit. Fowls killed in this way are of finer flavor than when their lives are ended in any other method.

In most packing houses the birds are nowadays picked dry, the feathers being stripped by one or two quick movements. Dry picking is done immediately after the fatal blow is struck and before the life has entirely fled. It has been found that the feathers yield readily at this time; the "pick" is even cleaner than when the old method of scalding is followed. It is necessary in order to do dry picking to grasp the fowl by the neck, and great care has to be exercised at this critical time not to grip too firmly. We have been greatly troubled in our business by the reception of dressed fowls with discolored necks- discolored in exactly the same way as they would be if the fowl were somewhat damaged.

"This discoloration always injures the sale of the poultry, frequently knocking off 2 or 3 cents on the price per pound, even though the fowl may be in perfect condition. During my long trip last summer through the states I have named I inquired everywhere as to the cause of this discoloration. In Ohio I met a man who explained it to me. If the grasp of the picker is too firm, the blood is apt to coagulate in the neck, and it is this coagulation that causes the discoloration. Packers who understand this and prevent it can always get more for their goods and therefore can afford to pay more, and it is the knowledge of this and similar technical points that makes the difference between a successful and an unsuccessful packer.

"Some of the packing houses keep from 40 to 100 persons busy, and every operation in a well regulated establishment is conducted with regard to economy of time and money and the fine appearance of the product. For instance, in one packing house that I know of the fowls are sent from the ground floor, where they are received, to the upper floor, where they are killed, picked and packed, by means of a shute through which an endless chain of wooden bars propels them. This is a much better plan than the old one of chasing the hen wanted for the minister's dinner about the farmyard, although a somewhat similar method of capturing the birds is still employed in some of the packing houses that are conducted by some of the less enterprising men in the business.

"Some of the killers and dressers become very expert in their work. I have heard of a man who could kill 200 chickens in an hour, but I never saw him at work, and he is said to have operated by the obsolete method of cutting the bird's throat and breaking its neck."

Although the commission buyer does not believe steam hatched, stuffed fed poultry is much in evidence in the markets it is true that there are several establishments for the production of poultry after this method. They are located in the vicinity of a few of the largest cities and some of them have made money, chiefly by reason of the fact that

WAITING FOR PURCHASERS.

they can furnish rich men, swell clubs and high class hotels with "spring chickens" at times when they could be obtained from no other source.

Near New York, for instance, there are three or four establishments where the chicks are hatched out by the gross, so to speak, "connected" with arrangements of cotton wool, fed by machine and brought to table condition systematically and at a given time after the first faint picking of the imprisoned infant fowl at its shell. One of these places is run by a company with a capital of $25,000, and its hatching and feeding houses are large and conducted according to an exact system. These concerns raise chickens and pigeons mainly, but have not been very successful with turkeys, as the Thanksgiving bird does not take kindly to mechanical propagation.

The prices charged by these growers are higher than those that obtain in the regular markets, and the product is mostly taken up by the big hotels, the clubs and rich private families. Very few machine raised birds are to be seen hung up by the feet in the regular markets of any of the big cities. It is the opinion of the dealers generally that this state of affairs will continue for many years, and they express the opinion, also considered heretical in many quarters, that the flavor of the farm grown birds would not suffer by comparison with that of those produced by the wholesale method.

It is not likely that the advocates of either faith as to the future of the poultry business are wholly right. So long as the farmers can raise poultry in small flocks largely on what would go to waste if not employed in that manner, the concerns that are obliged to provide extensive and expensive plants will not find it easy to compete with them for the general market, but they will undoubtedly be able to cater successfully to the special city trade.

As regarding many other businesses, there are many romances told of phenomenal successes made in poultry growing by men who had no special skill or training for success in that line before they took up the enterprise. One of the most alluring of these, and undoubtedly a true one, is related of a New Yorker who found himself in bad health, out of business and with very little capital. He borrowed a few hundreds and added this to his own cash, set up an incubating and forcing establishment on Long Island, near New York, and started out. His net income is now stated to be nearly $10,000 a year. He is living on "Easy street" now, but I know of a man who sunk $15,000 trying to make a similar scheme work who is now looking for a job.

ALBERT HORTON.

DUMB AS AN OYSTER.

NEWSPAPER MEN COMPLAIN OF PRIVATE SECRETARY THURBER.

A Blackmailing Scheme Squelched- The Foreign Idea The Most Devoted and Self Sacrificing Friend President Cleveland Ever Had—Senatorial Dignity Shocked.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. —[Special.]—The state department sometimes has strange and delicate duties to perform. Not long ago information reached the department that a newly arrived foreign minister was being blackmailed by a certain adventurer, who was assisted in his work by a woman who is fairer of face than of fame. While there is nothing in the traditions of the department or the diplomatic code requiring its officials to interfere for the protection of a foreign minister's reputation or pocketbook, there were circumstances in this case which seemed to require action. First it was necessary to make sure that the information was correct. So one of the younger officials of the department was detailed to call upon the foreign representative and to put to him a few delicate and leading questions. The minister was being blackmailed. He had been guilty of some little indiscretions, and for them was paying rather dearly. The business—at least the payment part of it—was altogether new to him, for he remarked:

"It is a strange custom you have in this country."

"But it is not a custom here."

"Oh, I thought it was. They told me it was a regular thing to make a man pay, or they would publish all about it in the newspapers. I couldn't afford to be published— my government would recall me if I were to get mixed up in any public scandal so I paid."

"Don't you pay another cent," was the advice of the state department agent. "Leave these people to us."

In 24 hours a woman fair of face and with stylish gown, accompanied by a dashing young man—a pretty pair who had been living, and living well, by their wits—found it convenient to leave Washington for New York. There were no arrests, no publication no scandal. And the foreign minister has learned in the dear school of experience, that the exaction of hush money from gay but inexperienced diplomats is not one of the customs of our virtuous country.

Thurber Afraid to Speak.

The newspaper correspondents have not done complaining of Private Secretary Thurber. Their grief is that Mr. Cleveland's private secretary does not give them any assistance in their work of gathering news. Mr. Thurber seems all the time to be afraid to utter a word, always to have before his mind's eye the horrible thought, "What will the president say?" The newspaper correspondents say they do not expect Mr. Thurber to give them great state secrets. They do not ask him to reveal the contents of diplomatic dispatches, nor to repeat what is said at cabinet meetings. They do say that Mr. Thurber should be able and willing to tell them the little things which it does no one any harm for all the world to know. For instance, when the newspaper men ask the private secretary what plans the president has made for celebrating Christmas, there does not seem to be any good reason why the private secretary should not enlighten them. When the president decides to slip away to New York on private business, the newspaper men cannot imagine why Mr. Thurber should tell them fibs about it and throw dust in their eyes. Evidently Private Secretary Thurber has not yet learned the private secretary art of which Daniel Lamont was so great a master—the art of satisfying newspaper craving for news by telling the little things while all the big things are kept as much as extra dry.

A case in point occurred not long ago. Joe Jefferson was in town, and as he and Mr. Cleveland are warm friends nothing could be more natural than that the president should make up a box party and go to see Old Rip. There was no great state secret about this, and yet Private Secretary Thurber was afraid to tell the newspapers that the president was going to the theater.

The Venerable Senator Palmer.

Poor old Senator Palmer! That's what the gossips are saying in Washington. The old senator has been one of the most devoted and self sacrificing friends President Cleveland ever had, and he has had a good many. Senator Palmer's friends wanted to send a delegation from Illinois to the last Democratic national convention to boom him for president, but the senator himself objected and declared he was for the nomination of Mr Cleveland. When the convention came on and a crisis was reached, there was a movement to bring the old man forward and if possible to nominate him with a rush. Senator Palmer put a stop to it, and when called out in the convention declared for Cleveland. As a senator he has always been one of Mr. Cleveland's staunchest supporters. He stood hard and fast in the silver fight, in the Hawaiian debate, in everything. But whenever there is a big office to be given out in Illinois, an appointment really worth having, it is Senator Palmer's political enemies who are consulted by the president, not Senator Palmer. The senator's ill success in the matter of appointments has become one of the standing jokes of the capital. It is now a well understood tradition among the office seekers that the indorsement of the aged senator who has loved Mr. Cleveland so well and served him so loyally is sure to be fatal. Therefore the expression, heard on every hand, "Poor old Senator Palmer!"

An Awful Lapse Lingue.

Senator Cullom was guilty of an almost unparalleled offense against the dignity of the senate the other day—an offense which would have sent John J. Ingalls or George L. Edmunds into a conniption fit had either of those old time guardians of the senatorial dignity been present on the floor. Some little bill or resolution had come up for consideration. As it was a matter in which Senator Palmer was known to be interested, Senator Cullom, eager to follow the rule of courtesy which a senator extends to his colleague from the same state, glanced around and saw that Mr. Palmer was not in his seat, and then exclaimed:

"Mr. President, I think this matter had better go over till the old gentleman gets back."

Senator Cullom sat down all unconscious of the fact that in speaking of Mr. Palmer as "the old gentleman" instead of as "my colleague," or "my colleague, the distinguished junior senator from Illinois," he had committed a great crime, and continued unaware thereof until he saw the smiles on the faces of senators all about him and asked for an explanation.

The people of Great Britain are dependent on imported supplies of food for over one-third of the year.

"Large bottles, small prices; small doses, big to cure" is best possible description of Brant's Balsam for 25 or 50 cent bottles call on F. E. Seaman and Morganthaler & Heister.

Much can be said for Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, better personally, than in scant space in public print. Call on us to tell you of this great remedy for perfect restoration of man or woman to full bodily vigor. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister and F. E. Seaman.

Regeneration.

To secure a normal and regular tissue change throughout the body use Brandreth's Pills. This tissue metamorphosis consists in constantly proceeding waste of tissue and its regeneration Brandreth's Pills are the best solvent of the products of disintegration of the tissues and increases their elasticity. They are an alterative and eliminative remedy, which allay irritation and remove obstruction by aiding nature and are of great benefit in cases of temporary and habitual constipation, torpid liver, biliousness, headache, indigestion, rheumatism and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless, and safe to take at any time.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss
Lucas County, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State afore said, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggests, 75c.

To My Friends.

As you are well aware that I would not recommend that which I did not believe to be good, I desire to say to all who need a good, reliable family medicine, that I believe one bottle of Sulphur Bitters will do you more good than any other remedy I ever saw.—Rev. Cephas Soule.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cents a bottle.

If You Wish

To enjoy health and prevent the seeds of disease from ripening in your system, you should use the best medicine in the world, Sulphur Bitters, which will prevent your system from being all run down by making it strong and vigorous.—Rev. W. K. Snow.

Holiday Excursions.

On December 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31, 1893, and January 1, 1894, excursion tickets at low round trip rates will be sold from stations on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg to points on those lines in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia Return coupons will be valid until January 2 For details please apply o nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent.

For the Christmas and New Year holidays, excursion rates will apply between all stations on the C. A. & C. railway, also to points on other lines. Tickets on sale December 23rd, 24th, 25th-30th and 31st; 1893, and January 1st, 1894, limit for return until January 2nd, 1894. Apply to ticket agents for full particulars.

Holiday Excursions.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie offers special low rates for Christmas: Selling December 23d, 24 and 25th, with limit for return passage up to and including January 2d, 1894. For New Year's: Selling December 30th and 31st, 1893, and January 1st, 1894, with limit for return passage up to and including January 2d, 1894.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell county, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praize of the remedy. For sale by Morganthaler.

PERSONAL—Bear in mind one thing, that if business, necessity or pleasure calls you away at any time, be particular to have your route fully decided and arranged upon before starting. Many things should be taken into consideration, especially the inducements offered by the Wisconsin Central Company to those who wish to visit St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, West Superior, Duluth or any point in Wisconsin. Their trains leave Chicago at convenient hours. Their equipment is unsurpassed by any line in the Northwest Close connections are made at St. Paul and Minneapolis with the various lines running to all California and Pacific coast points. Ask your nearest ticket agent for full information, and be particular to see that your tickets read via the Wisconsin Central lines. James C. Pond, Gent Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis

Reversed the Decision.

ALBANY, Dec. 20. -The court of appeals has reversed the judgment of $90,166 given Edward Stokes against John W. Mackay and has ordered a new trial.

Killed by Molten Metal.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 20.—At the south works of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company a greasy mass of hot metal fell upon John Hagoski, killing him instantly.

A Peacemaker Turns Murderer.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Dec. 20.—George Debruler, while trying to stop a quarrel between George Campbell and J. W. Phillips at Otwell was attacked by Campbell with a pistol, whereupon Debruler shot and killed Campbell. Debruler was arrested.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are flicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

victory!

The Greatest the World Has Known.

To man a man stricken on the field of battle, the cry of victory has fallen gratefully; but even more grateful to an individual is a realizing sense that by the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine he has achieved a victory over any nervous affliction, such as prostration, sick headache, poor memory, dizziness, sexual debility, irritability, convulsions, spinal irritability, St. Vitus dance, etc. Testimonials of thousands of such cures are in possession of the Dr. Miles Medical Co, Elkhart, Ind. Restorative Nervine is sold by Z. T. Baltzly, the popular druggist, on a guarantee. Ask for a book, free.

The Best Plaster.—Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it over the seat of pain. It is better than any plaster. When the lungs are sore such an application on the chest and another on the back, between the shoulder blades, will often prevent pneumonia. There is nothing so good for a lame back or a pain in the side. A sore throat can nearly always be cured in one night by applying a flannel bandage dampened with Pain Balm. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Special Low Rates.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R'y Co. will make special low rates for Christmas, December 25. Selling December 23, 24 and 25, with limit for return passage up to and including January 2, 1894. For New Years. Selling December 30 and 31, 1893, and January 1, 1894, with limit for return passage up to and including January 2, 1894. For information on excursion tickets apply to any agent of the C., L. & W. R'y, C. S. Belknap, T. P. A., Massillon, O., or address J. E. Terry, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

Excursion Rates to California.

Tourist tickets to winter resorts on Pacific slope and in Florida and the South, are now on sale at principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania lines. The low rates will be in effect during the winter, and return limit of excursion tickets will permit an extended sojourn. For details, please apply to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or address F. Van Dusen, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Weinman & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers, 60 and 62 Broadway, New York City. Invested securities. R. R. stocks, grain and provisions, bought or sold for cash or carried on moderate margin. Orders executed in 20 shares and upwards. Represented on all the exchanges. Direct wire to the Chicago Board of Trade. Parties desiring to investigate our new co-operative plan for stock speculation should send for circular. 50 to 150 per cent. per annum profit on our plan.

Do You Raise Crops?

If you do, drop in and see THE INDEPENDENT'S Farm Ledger. Keep account of your time, oats, stock, wheat, and so on. It is a great work. Every farmer needs one. Price one dollar. But, by subscribing for the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT (either a new subscription or a renewal) you can get the Farm Ledger and the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT for one year for one dollar. Drop in and see this splendid premium. It is well designed for its purpose.

One Fare—Holiday Excursions—One Fare

The Cleveland, Canton & Southern railroad will sell holiday excursion tickets between all stations on its lines at one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31, and January 1, 1894, good returning January 2, inclusive No tickets for adults to be less than 25c., children 15c.

Why Don't You

Use Parks' Tea for headache constipation and "that tired feeling." It purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion, acts upon the sluggish liver and moves the bowels every day. Only herbs. Safe, sure and pleasant. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of that state during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the egect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is gauranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

50 Doses.—HONEY OF FIGS—50 Cents

"Honey of Figs" is a very concentrated extract of ripe California figs, etc. It has no equal as a safe cure for Constipation, Colds, Fever, Nervousness, Inactive Kidneys, etc. Old folks love it and children beg for more. Physicians give it in place of castor oil. Keep up with the times, and don't let any druggist sell you some syrup not half so good, on which he makes more profit. Demand Honey of Figs, made by the Fig Honey Co., and tell your neighbors how splendid it is. No other laxative ever sold so well or gave such satisfaction. Z. T. Baltzly, agent, Massillon, O

THE INDEPENDENT sets the pace.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 31@32c; Ohio fancy creamery, 29@30c; fancy country roll, 21@23c; low grade and cooking, 15@18c.

CHEESE—Ohio finest new, 11½@11¾c; New York, 12¾@12½c; fancy new Ohio Swiss bricks, 14@15c; limberger, new made, 14@14½c; new Wisconsin Swiss, 15@15½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 24@25c; strictly fresh western 22@23c; cold storage, 19@20c.

POULTRY Large live chickens, 50@60c per pair; live chickens, small, 30@40c; spring chickens, 35@37c; ducks 50@60c per pair, as to size; turkeys 7@8c per pound. Dressed—Fowls, 8@9c per pound, spring chickens, 10@11c per pound, turkeys, 11@12c per pound; dressed chickens, 8@9c per pound.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 65@66c; No. 2 new, 63@64c.

CORN No. 2 yellow ear, 45@45½c; new do, 43½@44c; high mixed ear, 42@43c; No. 2 yellow shelled, new 42@44c; high mixed shelled, 41@41½c.

OATS—No 1 white, 34@34½c; No. 2 white, 33@35½c; extra No. 3 white, 34@35c; mixed, 32@33c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 56@57c; No 2 Western, 53@54c.

FLOUR—Jobbers' prices—Fancy winter patents, $4.00@4.25; fancy spring patents, $4.25@4.40; fancy straight winter, $3.50@3.75; clear winter, $3.40@3.65; straight XXX bakers', $3.25@3.40; rye flour, $3.25@3.50; buckwheat flour, 2½@3c.

HAY—Choice timothy, $14.50@15.00; No. 1 timothy, $13.75@14.00; No. 2 timothy, $12.50@13.00; mixed clover and timothy, $11.00@11.50; packing, $6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.50@8.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@7.00; wagon hay, $15.00@16.00.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 19

CATTLE—Receipts light; demand fair; market ruled active and strong at quotations. Prime, $4.90@5.35, good, $4.00@4.35; good butchers', $3.60@4.00; rough fat $3.20@3.80; fair light steers, $3.25@3.50; good fat cows and heifers, $2.50@3.00; bulls and stags, $2.00@3.00; bologna cows, $5.00@10.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@50.00; good feeders, $3.50@3.80.

HOGS—Receipts light, mostly light grades; demand fair and market firm at quotations. Best Philadelphias, $5.45@5.50; best Yorkers, $5.50@5.55; common to fair Yorkers, $5.40@5.45; pigs, $5.40@5.45; good heavy sows, $5.00@5.15; stags and rough sows, $4.00@4.75.

SHEEP—Supply fair, demand light; market dull and a shade lower. Extra, $3.30@3.65; good, $2.60@3.10; fair, $1.75@2.50; common, 50c@$1.00; yearlings, $2.00@3.65; lambs, $3.00@4.85; veal calves, $6.00@6.75; heavy and thin calves, $2.50@5.50.

CINCINNATI, Dec 18.

HOGS—Market steady at $4.75@5.50; receipts, 3,400 head; shipments, 2,100 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $1.75@4.50; receipts, 500 head; shipments, 300 head.

SHEEP—Market stronger at $1.75@4.65; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 400 head. Lambs strong at $2.50@4.00.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, December 21, 1893.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	60—62
Rye, per bushel	50
Oats	32
Corn	46—50
Barley	70
Wool	20
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$5 00—$5 50
Timothy Seed	$1 75—$2 00
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$10 00—$12 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter per pound	22
Eggs per dozen	24
Lard per pound	10
Hams per pound	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese per pound	11-12
White Beans per bushel	$1 90—$2 40
Potatoes	70—75
Onions	65—70
Apples	$1 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	11—12
Dried Peaches, peeled	12—15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4 5
Salt per barrel	$1.00—$1.25

A Man Thermometer.

Lean men make the best thermometers. Fahrenheit never invented better ones. If the weather is warm and sunny, they are cheerful. If cold and frosty, they are irritable and snappy. If damp and cloudy, they are downcast and gloomy. But if either lean or fat are suffering from biliousness, headache, constipation or indigestion, the weather will always be damp and cloudy in their locality, unless they use Dr Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These pellets are small, sugar-coated granules, calculated to start the liver and digestive organs into healthy activity, and thereby raise low spirits and dispel gloom.

Catarrh in New England.

Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal troubles.—G. K. Mellor, druggist, Worcester, Mass.

I believe Ely's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrh ever offered the public.—Bush & Co., druggists, Worcester, Mass.

An article of real merit.—C. P. Alden, druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Those who use it speak highly of it.—Geo. A. Hill, druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Cream Balm has given satisfactory results —W P. Draper, druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Columbus 12 mos reduced to 12½ cts at Bahney-Spalding Co.

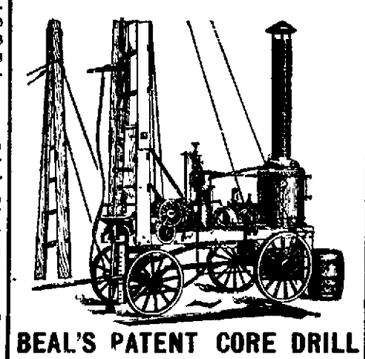
CHAS. D. WISE,

Surveyor, Civil and Mining Engineer and Draughtsman.

Abstractor of Titles and Notary Public.

Office, Room 1. . Stone Block,

MASSILLON, O.



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The best and most efficient core drill made.

It Took the Gold Medal at the Worlds Fair.

This drill will take out 3 and 4 in. core and does the work without the use of diamonds.

I will do contract work for Stone, Coal, Mineral, Marble, Granite and Copper Ores. I wish to correspond for work or sale of machine.

Address the Patentee,

MOSES BEAL,

MASSILLON, O.

B. & B

Perhaps You've Tried. Shooping by Mail.

But have you ever tried shopping by mail in

These Stores?

There's a vast difference, as you'll agree after you investigate Among the

HOLIDAY SPECIALS.

We offer viz: 850 dozens Ladies Fine White **Embroidered Handkerchiefs,** scalloped edges with elaborate embroidery, 25 and 35 cent handkerchiefs at

15 Cents Each.

Lot LADIES ALL-PURE LINEN fine EMBROIDERIED HANDKERCHIEFS. Fifty cent ones for 35 cents; 45 cent ones for 25 cts.

FOR THE MEN.

Fifty dozen All-Silk Mufflers.

Cream Brocades, Black Brocades, Black and White Plaids, Black and Cardinal Plaids, Navy and White Plaids, Navy and White Plaids—dollar mufflers for **50 Cents.**

Everything in Ladies and Men's

Silk Mufflers 5oots to $5.00 Each.

100 dozens Men's Hemstiched Initial

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

Extra fine ones 50cts each, $5.50 a dozen; for holiday gifts.

LEATHER GOODS.

Sale of 5,000 Ladies' Pocket Books, genuine Seal-Calf, Grain and Morocco leathers, with Sterling Silver Mountings—dollar books—at this Holiday Sale, 50cts each. And there'll be a lively sale of these pocket books.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

About 20 of the newest and most artistic designs in Sterling Silver

Tea Spoons at 65 cents Each.

$3.50 a half dozen. And have you ever heard of Sterling Silver Tea Spoons at $3.50 per half dozen before?

There are a thousand and one suitable items in these various stocks suitable for Holiday Presents for every member of the family.

Just write our Mail Order Department and send for a catalogue and see about the saving in prices.

BOGGS & BUHL,

No, 117, 119, 121 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO—

INVALIDS.

Why will you suffer longer from Chronic Female Troubles and long-standing diseases, when

Mrs. Dr. Harkey-Adams

Has proven beyond a doubt that she can and does cure every case that will accept her treatment and carry out her instructions and directions?

Mrs. Dr. Harkey-Adams

CURES

After all others Fail

Mrs. Dr. Harkey-Adams' great experience and success in the largest institutions in this country, is a positive guarantee that those who seek relief at her hands will not be disappointed, as thousands of ladies are today well and happy, performing their daily duties with ease and in good health, shedding happiness over the household, which, a few months ago, was all gloom and misery. A sick mother, wife or sister, casts a shadow of gloom over the best and happiest family.

Mrs. Dr. Harkey-Adams, the woman's friend and most successful lady physician in the world positively cures all Female Diseases, and diseases of girlhood and childhood in less time than any other physician living. Cases that other physicians have neglected and kept along for months and years, she cures in a few weeks. She seems to know exactly what a woman's system needs, and gives it at once. If there is a displacement she restores it at once, and removes inflammation, and cures ulceration without caustics or pain, and positively removes cancers and tumors without the knife or loss of blood Superfluous hair, birthmarks, discoloration of the skin, bad complexion, and affections of the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys and blood and nervous systems, cured in the shortest possible time, by her late improved methods, with but little trouble or expense.

Mrs. Dr. Harkey-Adams was educated especially for the medical profession; her father being a well known English Lutheran clergyman, she had many advantages early in life, and inherited those high moral sentiments which have marked her great success throughout her professional life.

While Mrs. Harkey-Adams makes a specialty of female diseases and diseases of children, yet she treats all diseases of the Blood, Nervous System, and diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. If afflicted, call and see her

Address all letters to

Mrs. Dr. Harkey-Adams

WILL VISIT

Massillon, Saturday, Jan. 20.

OFFICE—Hotel Conrad.

CANTON, O., DECEMBER 19.:

OFFICE—Hotel Barnett

Consultation and advice free, and confidential correspondence with ladies solicited

Mrs. Dr. Harkey-Adams,

NEWARK OHIO.

LEWIS' 98 perct. LYE

POWDERED AND PERFUMED

(PATENTED)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, pails, trees, etc.

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